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EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME »PALGIN«
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE question has been asked often enough why Israel, which believes in freedom for all nations, should have failed to express any opinion on the future of Algeria, which has now become a most burning issue. It is easy enough for trouble-makers in Cairo to say that Israel will not support Algeria because she is too closely tied to France, and to quote this attitude as proof that we are "tools in the hands of the Imperialists." The same speculation has been heard from some of our African and Asian friends. However, the very surmise is based on a misconception.

**ISRAEL AND ALGERIA**

For an Israeli, the question of whether Algeria should become a sovereign State or retain its association with France has no theoretical interest. It is largely a matter to be settled between France and Algeria. The principle that every nation should be free to decide its own future is one which the Israeli will subscribe to without hesitation. But what becomes of Algeria is not merely a matter of philosophical principle but involves the very prospects of the Israeli to remain alive and independent himself.

Possibly there would have been more general support for a "Free Algeria" movement in Israel but for the open support, even direction, given by the Cairo regime to the F.L.N. group. Israel greeted the independence of Libya, Tunisia and Morocco, only to find that these countries to some degree had yielded to Nasser's blackmail and adopted his anti-Israel policies. A Nasserite Algeria will finally close the North African shore to Israel. In fact, historical precedent shows that the Southern Mediterranean was closed to Europeans for many centuries, for just so long as the shores of Africa were in Arab or Ottoman control. Less than a century and a half ago, American ships were sent to the Mediterranean to clear its waters of pirates. With Nasser's piratical ways in the Suez, there is little good we may expect from Cairo's domination of North Africa in the years to come — not only for Israel but for all maritime nations. It is futile to argue that Nasser would not dare to molest European shipping because Europe is so much stronger than the Arabs — the fact is that he manages to get his way by threats, instead of actual force.

It is a generous gesture on the part of the new African states to support Nasser in Algeria—for it is the empire-seeking Nasser they are supporting in giving support to FLN; in doing so, they forget their own history, which would tell them that the Arabs are not Africans at all. The Arabs crossed into Africa as conquerors and spread their faith by force and through slavery. Nasser's "Philosophy of the Revolution" should be required reading for all African diplomats, and they might do well to use a special edition annotated by King Hussein, General Kassem and other would-be victims of Nasserism, to provide examples of how Egyptian imperialism works.

"But it is the principle which is involved — the principle of self-determination, the same principle which brought Israel into existence," is the argument heard often in America and Africa, as well as in Israel. On analysis, the claim of Israel to existence is based on a historical premise rather than on a geographical consideration. History matters. A nation that has retained its identity through centuries of dispersion has a claim to geographical unity. A nation such as the Arabs, which for 1,500 years has spread mainly servitude and the threat of war, should not be encouraged to repeat history.

## Liberia Bars Tanker For Taking Oil to Cuba

NEW YORK (AP). — The tanker Perseus, which has just delivered Soviet oil to Cuba, has been deprived of the right to fly the Liberian flag, Mr. Albert Rudick, Deputy Commissioner of Maritime Affairs for Liberia, said here yesterday.

"It was stricken from the registry because Liberian laws have been violated," he said. He explained dealings with Communist countries need prior approval.

The Perseus is owned by the Panamanian Corporation Sociedad Transoceania Canopus, S.A. Mr. Manuel Kulukundis, who owns a minor interest in the company, told the "New York Times" that the Perseus may not long remain "stateless." He said application was made three months ago to Greece for Greek registration of the

## Czechs Charge Eichmann With 180,000 Deaths

**PRAGUE (UPI). — Adolf Eichmann, awaiting trial in Israel, was charged by Czechoslovakia on Thursday with being responsible for the death of some 180,000 Czech citizens.**

At the same time, the West German Government was sharply attacked for allegedly having given high-ranking public posts to prominent "co-perpetrators" or participants in the Eichmann crimes.

In a press conference dealing with the crimes committed by Eichmann in Czechoslovakia, Prof. Rudolf Bystricky of the Czech Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters showed a number of documents. He said they prove that Eichmann bears responsibility for the death of about half of the 360,000 Czech citizens who died during the German occupation of Czechoslovakia.

**Prof. Bystricky, who holds the Chair of International Law at Charles University, said that on Eichmann's orders some 110,000 Jews from the German protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, and more than 74,000 Jews from Slovakia, were deported and killed.**

**Czech Wife**

He produced documents which he said showed that Eichmann was married to a Czech citizen, Veronica Liebl, and lived in Prague throughout the war. Even after he became head of the "Central Office for the Solution of the Jewish Question," Prof. Bystricky said, Eichmann came frequently to Prague on duty and to visit his family.

Anti-Czech crimes with which Eichmann was charged included:

Establishment of the ghetto of Terezin from where the Czech Jews were deported; the first deportations of Czech Jews to Poland where only 250 out of 4,500 persons survived; the liquidation of the Lublin Ghetto in 1941 where Eichmann himself ordered the shooting of all patients as well as of 30 doctors and 70 nurses of the local hospital; personal responsibility for the murder of 93 children aged one to 16 years who were sent from Lidice and Lezaky to Lodz in Poland.

## Clash in Algiers as Trial Of Plotters Opens in Paris

Riot police charged and used their batons to restore order in Algiers yesterday when Moslem students tried to break a university strike backing student leaders among the accused in the "Algiers Plot" trial which opened in Paris. Ten students were slightly injured in the clash.

The Students Association at Algiers University had called a one-day strike in support of its former Presidents, M. Pierre Lagaillarde and M. Jean-Jacques Susini, who are on trial, and picketed the University doors to see it was obeyed.

The calm was complete until a group of 60, including about 40 Moslems and 20 Europeans, tackled the picket line. They were turned back by the picket group and retired to the bottom of the slope leading to the entrance, appealing to the police to help them maintain "freedom of opinions."

There were further scuffles before police moved in to disperse them.

In Paris, a paratroop defendant in the trial dramatically challenged the top French official in Algiers to a duel with paratroop daggers.

Jean-Marie Demarquet, 37, one of the 16 persons charged with seeking to overthrow the French Government in an armed insurrection in Algiers last January, delayed the opening of the trial for an hour-and-a-half when he insisted that he appear in uniform. The court refused his request and adjourned while he changed into a blue suit.

Claiming that his honour as a paratrooper had been "insulted," Demarquet bitterly attacked Paul Delouvrier, President de Gaulle's Delegate-General in Algeria.

The court adjourned till today after hearing part of the 140-page indictment. The opening session lasted three-and-three-quarter hours.

In the dock yesterday were 15 accused, including Lagaillarde, 29, an Algiers deputy and one of the revolt leaders. One accused was not present owing to illness, while four are being tried in their absence. (Reuter, AP)

## E. Bloc Aid to FLN Held Premature

PARIS (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville said yesterday that "in the last six months the problem of Algeria has been drawn into the context of the cold war."

However, he told a luncheon news conference of French and foreign journalists, it would be premature at this stage to expect active military intervention by Communist China and the Soviet Union in Algeria.

He pointed out that the attitude of certain powers outside France had changed since the failure of the Summit conference in May. It is in the context of the cold war that "we must consider what happened since May, especially in regard to the F.L.N., China and Russia."

Late Wednesday night, four North Africans were killed and four wounded when a band of gunmen burst into their dormitory car parked in railway yards on the eastern edge of Paris.

## GOP Heartened By NY Reception

NEW YORK (Reuter). — The Republican and Democratic campaign trails on Thursday crossed in Texas, whose 24 electoral votes are the sixth biggest single prize in the presidential election next Tuesday.

Vice-President Richard Nixon, the Republican candidate, heartened by a rousing reception given to him and President Eisenhower in New York City on Wednesday, headed for the southern city of Columbia, South Carolina, on his way to San Antonio and Houston in Texas.

In Washington, there was a new buoyancy around Republican Party headquarters yesterday, as optimistic reports on the election continued to come in from New York.

Party members felt the Vice-President's appearance in New York with Mr. Eisenhower helped to put Mr. Nixon at least on even terms with Mr. Kennedy in the battle for New York's 45 electoral college votes.

Senator John Kennedy, the Democratic candidate, left Mr. Nixon's home state of California on his way to Wichita Falls, Texas.

Neither party is including Texas' 24 electoral votes as a sure thing among the 269 its top candidate needs to win the Presidency.

The election is decided not by the popular vote but by winning the majority of the 537 electoral votes divided among the states on the basis of population.

The candidate who receives the majority of a state's popular votes gets all of its electoral votes.

## Both U.S. Candidates Hit Arab Boycott

NEW YORK. — Both presidential candidates have come out against the Arab boycott of Israel.

In Washington, Vice-President Nixon yesterday pledged his support to end the Arab boycott of Israel and the blockade of the Suez Canal. He made the statement in a letter to the Jewish War Veterans.

In New York, Senator John F. Kennedy told the American Jewish Congress in a letter he would exercise the authority empowering the President to withhold U.S. assistance from countries which wage economic warfare against other recipients of American aid.

He also told the A.J.C. he would "act affirmatively to protect all American citizens from the practice of religious or racial discrimination by foreign governments."

## Nobel Chemistry and Physics Prizes to U.S. Scientists

STOCKHOLM (AP). — The 1960 Nobel Prizes for Chemistry and Physics on Thursday were awarded to two American scientists, both of the University of California.

The Chemistry prize was given to Dr. Willard F. Libby, 51, while the Physics award went to Dr. Donald A. Glaser, 34. The prizes are for $43,627 each.

Dr. Libby was awarded his for "his method to use Carbon-14 for age determination in archaeology, geophysics and other branches of science," the official citation said. Dr. Glaser was honoured for the invention of the "bubble bath chamber" for the photographing of atomic particles.

Dr. Libby is said to have "discovered the earth's own eternal clock." His revolutionary radiocarbon dating method detects "the tree-rings of the universe."

He was the first scientist ever appointed to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, which he quit in 1959 to join the University of California at Los Angeles.

**His radiation dating method has been used to date the Dead Sea Scrolls, charcoal from a crematory fire which burned in the State of New York 4,000 years ago, and a lock of hair from an ancient Egyptian grave, for example.**

The citation for Dr. Glaser explained that knowledge of elementary nuclear particles comes in large part from examination of the tracks left when the particles pass through matter and, in so doing, "give up their energy in small amounts to atoms standing in their way."

The 1950 Nobel physics winner, C. F. Powell, developed a method of photographing high energy particles by sending them through the sensitive emulsion of a photographic plate. The 1927 physics winner, C. T. R. Wilson, already had devised a cloud chamber, filled with gas, in which the action of "comparatively slow" particles could be studied.

To bridge the "wide gap in range remaining between cloud chamber and emulsion," the citation explained, Dr. Glaser evolved a process of using superheated liquids — somewhat above the boiling point — in which the nuclear particles left traces that appeared on photographs as "strings of fine vapour bubbles."

(Prize Winners, — Page VII)

## Pakistan Cyclone Toll Now 4,000

CHITTAGONG, Pakistan. — Four thousand deaths have been reported along the coast of East Pakistan in the area's latest cyclone and tidal wave.

The first semi-official assessment of damage done by Monday's cyclone was released to the press yesterday. Damage on islands in the Bay of Bengal has not yet been estimated.

The latest figure brings the known number of deaths in the cyclone this week and on October 10—each followed by tidal waves—to 10,000.

## Italian Farmers Fleeing Floods

ROVIGNO, North East Italy (Reuter). — Six thousand Italian peasants on Thursday were in flight from their homes as flood waters from the rain-swollen River Po surged across the farms of the delta lands.

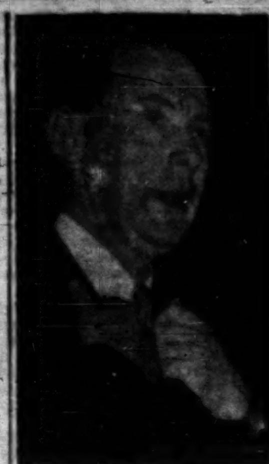
## FAIR AND WARM AGAIN TOMORROW

There will be occasional showers this morning, but the weatherman predicts fair weather and rising temperatures for tomorrow.

Rain continued to fall in the northern and central parts of the country yesterday. Although three mms. fell in Eilat, the remainder of the Negev was dry. The bridge over Wadi Shalal, near Ofakim, which was flooded on Wednesday, was reopened to traffic yesterday.

Wettest place in Israel yesterday was Jerusalem, where 16 mms. of rain fell in the 12 hours ending at 8 o'clock last night.

Cotton growers in the North complained yesterday that the early rains had disrupted the harvest and might also affect the quality of the crop.



GAITSKELL

## UK Labour Retains Gaitskell as Chief

LONDON. — Mr. Hugh Gaitskell last night won victory over his rival, Mr. Harold Wilson, with the announcement that Labour Members of Parliament had voted to retain him as party leader by 166 votes to 81.

The result of the balloting was announced at a party caucus.

The tally had been in progress all week. It climaxed months of intramural battling, largely over the issue of nuclear weapons and the Western alliance.

Mr. Gaitskell remained firm in support of Nato, despite left-wing attacks.

**To Fight Policies**

Despite the triumph for Mr. Gaitskell — in line to be Prime Minister should the party return to power — the left-wing advocates of nuclear disarmament who backed Mr. Wilson said they will continue to fight Gaitskell's defence policies. Their 81 votes constitute a considerable element to be critical of the party leadership.

The Gaitskell forces saw the parliamentary vote, however, as complete vindication of the belief in collective security within Nato.

The party conference at Scarborough last month adopted resolutions urging Britain unilaterally to scrap nuclear weapons for the sake of world peace. (Reuter, AP)

## U.S. Satellite Probes Ionosphere

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP). — The U.S. successfully put into orbit on Thursday a "spinning top" satellite designed to probe mysteries of the earth's ionosphere.

A 76-foot Juno-88 rocket blazed into the sky with the 90-pound satellite in its nose. Two hours later, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington announced that the payload was in orbit.

The satellite, Explorer VIII, was loaded with complex instruments to make the most extensive study ever attempted of the ionosphere, several layers of electrified particles extending from 50 to about 1,000 miles above the earth.

Basic science was the principal aim of the study, but officials said results could help show the way to improved radio communications.

## Canadian Tourist Drowns At Dan Hotel Beach

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A Canadian tourist, Albert Greenberg, drowned at the Dan Hotel Beach yesterday morning during a dip before a planned sightseeing tour to Beersheba. He was 57.

Greenberg, a department store owner in Montreal, came to Israel with his wife last Friday.

Efforts of a physician at the Dan Hotel, where Greenberg was staying, and of physicians at Hadassah Hospital to revive him were unsuccessful.

## USSR Has Bonn 'Most Secret' Defence Plans

BONN (AP). — The Soviet Union is in possession of the details of West Germany's defence plans through 1961, Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss revealed last night.

Dr. Strauss said Moscow obtained the plans through an espionage ring which was smashed last Friday with the arrest of a German Social Democratic parliamentary deputy, Alfred Frenzel.

The information was contained in a document called "MC-70", described by a Defence Ministry official as the "most secret document we have."

The spy ring was smashed with the arrest of six agents including Frenzel, 61, who was also a member of the Bundestag Defence Committee.

Dr. Strauss was asked by newsmen how much of MC-70 was furnished to the committee.

"The document itself did not go to the committee, but I personally briefed the committee on it," Dr. Strauss told reporters. He said the document is an evaluation of West Germany's defence requirements up to December 31, 1963.

"I explained in outline our requirements and from year to year the details," Dr. Strauss said. He said he gave the details for 1959, 1960 "and, unfortunately, for 1961."

## Ministers Open Probe on 'Affair'

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Ministerial Committee of seven met in its first session here yesterday to deal with the "Lavon Affair." It is understood that the Committee decided that its first step should be to study the reports of the Olshan and the Cohn Committees, in order to form an opinion on the basic issue which it is called to solve.

The Olshan Committee, established in 1954 by Mr. Moshe Sharett, then Prime Minister, was composed of Justice Olshan and Rav-Aluf Ya'acov Dori. It was set up to investigate the circumstances which led to the "security mishap", after which Mr. Pinhas Lavon, then Minister of Defence, resigned his post.

The Cohn Committee was named two months ago by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion to investigate evidence given to the Olshan Committee and now revealed to have been falsified in part. Technically, the Cohn Committee was a military inquiry, and Justice Haim Cohn, who headed it, was given a military rank for the purpose.

The Committee, which is to meet weekly, is not to issue any statements on the progress of its investigation, and will bring its conclusions directly to the Cabinet. The Committee has not been restricted in time.

The Cohn Committee had not been empowered to investigate whether the Olshan Committee's findings on responsibility for the mishap are affected by the flawed evidence. This will be the responsibility of the Ministerial Committee.

## Timoshenko Relieved Of Byelorussia Command

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, 65-year-old World War Two hero who halted the German drive on Moscow, has been relieved of his command of the Byelorussia military district.

There has been no official announcement, but the change is evident from an article in yesterday's newspaper, "Red Star," written by Colonel-General V. Komarov, who is described as holding the post.

Marshal Timoshenko's replacement would appear to be the natural result of his reaching 65 — retirement age in the Soviet Army.

# Dag Lashes Belgians' Renewed Congo Activity

## Believed Arming Separatists

**UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold charged yesterday that large-scale Belgian activities in the Congo are hampering U.N. efforts to restore law and order.**

In a voluminous report to the General Assembly, Mr. Hammarskjold reported large numbers of Belgian nationals were returning to the Congo and were exerting strong influence on the temporary administration set up by Col. Joseph Mobutu.

The report came as the 99-member General Assembly prepared to debate next Monday a bid by eight Afro-Asian nations for U.N. action to facilitate the resumption of the parliamentary system in the Congo.

It blamed the Belgians for a growing hostile attitude on the part of the Mobutu Government toward the U.N. Command. Many of the young Commissioners in that Government, he said, were constantly accompanied by Belgian advisers to whom they listened.

**Situation 'Chaotic'**

One of the results, it added, was that "the chaotic administrative and economic situation reached the verge of collapse" before the U.N. Command stepped in firmly and took a more active hand.

Mr. Hammarskjold told the Assembly:

"It may be concluded that a gradual but purposeful return is being staged by Belgian nationals, which has assumed a serious significance in view of the key areas which they have penetrated in the public life of the country and the possible effect of their activities on all aspects of the U.N. Command's responsibilities.

"All too often these developments have coincided with anti-U.N. policies or feelings at the various points of impact."

The activities of the returning Belgians, Mr. Hammarskjold said, appear to be "clearly at variance with" Assembly directives and with the U.N. Command's basic objectives.

The Secretary-General made public communications in which he had protested against the activities of Belgian nationals in the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjold said that some Belgian nationals "are believed to have been actively arming separatist Congolese forces and, in some cases, Belgian officers have directed and led such forces which, in certain areas, have been responsible for brutal and oppressive acts of violence."

He said some of the Belgians are returning to the Congo "partially through what seems to be an organized recruiting campaign in Belgium."

Turning to the general situation in the Congo, Mr. Hammarskjold asserted that "the various contenders for political power are still at a complete stalemate, and no effective, constitutional central government exists to give direction to the solution of the nation's urgent problems."

He was sharply critical of the College of Commissioners, the government of young technicians set up by Col. Mobutu, former Army Chief of Staff, and of the Army's activities following the Mobutu coup.

**Army Bars Peace**

"The eruption of the Army into the political scene," he said, "constituted a new menace to peace and security, and actually inhibited peaceful political activity."

Far from providing security and stability, he declared, the Army "became the principal fomenter of lawlessness."

The Secretary-General said the firmness of the U.N. Command had resulted in the withdrawal of Congolese troops from Leopoldville, but the serious problem posed by the Army continues.

He said that, if the Army can be kept under control, it may be possible soon for normal political life to be resumed.

"In the confused political situation which prevails," he added, "the only two institutions whose foundations still stand are the office of the Chief of State (President Kasavubu) and the Parliament.

"If the minimum conditions of non-interference and security mentioned earlier could be established, it would open the way to the leaders of the country to seek peaceful political solutions through the medium of these two institutions."

He concluded on the hopeful note that "if individual party and factional interests are subordinated to the general good, there is a chance of a single government of conciliation, representing all the principal interests, emerging."

## Kasavubu Opposes U.N. Mediation

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI). — President Joseph Kasavubu cabled U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold yesterday that he is against the sending of a good offices commission to the Congo, as decided by the U.N. Consultative Committee on the Congo.

Reliable sources said Mr. Kasavubu told Mr. Hammarskjold in his telegram that the African countries which placed troops at the disposal of the U.N. in the Congo and which constitute the Consultative Committee should not get the monopoly of international investigations in the Congo.

Pointing out that he considers the ouster of Premier Patrice Lumumba on September 5 as a Congolese internal affair, Mr. Kasavubu said all independent African countries should be represented in any international commission set up to study the legality of this decision.

**Meanwhile, a U.N. spokesman announced here that 15 persons have been killed and over 20 injured, including some women, in riots in the Katanga mining town of Kolwezi, north-west of Elisabethville.**

The dead, all Baluba tribesmen, were shot by police who opened fire after the Balubas had looted and burned shops Wednesday in the African quarter.

## Afro-Asians Drafting Anti-Colonial Motion

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — African and Asian members were reported on Thursday to have approved a provisional text of an anti-colonialism resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly this month.

The African-Asian drafting committee was reported divided over whether to call for immediate independence or to fix a date for final end of colonialism. Dates considered were 1961, 1962 and 1963.

## Israel Maintains Position Of Non-Alignment, Meir Says

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Minister Golda Meir yesterday reiterated that Israel was maintaining her position of "non-alignment" with the world's major power blocs. Referring to attempts made at the U.N. General Assembly session to divide the U.N. members into three blocs — capitalist, socialist and neutralist — she said Israel actually belonged to a fourth category of nations, which judge each issue on its own merits.

Summing up the experience of the Israel delegation at the first part of the Assembly session at a press conference, the Foreign Minister said that there was actually no "neutralist bloc," although there are some "neutralist figures." Even Mr. Krishna Menon of India stated at the Assembly session that his country was not neutralist, but non-aligned, she added.

The fact that Israel was neither a member of Nato nor of the Warsaw Pact countries was further proof of Israel's "non-alignment," Mrs. Meir said.

Concerning references to the Israel-Arab conflict made at the Assembly, Mrs. Meir stressed that President Nkrumah's statement that urging that political realities in the Middle East be taken into consideration, had been made on his own initiative. Prime Minister Koirala of Nepal had made a similar statement, as did Mr. Eduardo Haedo of Uruguay, who is to be his country's President next year. It was significant that leaders of three different continents should have reached similar conclusions on Middle East realities, she noted.

Nevertheless Israel definitely favoured direct talks with the Arabs on a peaceful settlement, and was not looking for mediation, Mrs. Meir said.

The refugee problem was actually the only question that was of direct concern to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

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## Social & Personal

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion yesterday received Mr. Louis H. Boyar, the Los Angeles builder and philanthropist, and his son, Marshal. Earlier, Mr. Boyar was entertained at luncheon by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the new Netherlands Ambassador, Baron Willem J. J. Gevers. Mrs. Meir also received the Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Hugo de Tamm.

The Nepalese Minister of Health, Mr. Kashinat Gautam, and his assistant, Mr. Krishna Gautam, yesterday visited the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at Ein Kerem in the company of Dr. K.J. Mann, Director-General of the Hadassah Medical Organization. The visitors left yesterday after a three-day stay as guests of the Foreign Ministry.

The Australian Minister, Mr. John Mill McMillan, yesterday visited Yad Vashem.

Tel Aviv Councillor Y. Burstein and the Town Clerk, Mr. Y. Nedivi, have resumed their posts following their return from an official trip to France.

An exhibition of drawings by Paul Citroen will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 11.30 a.m. The Netherlands Ambassador, Baron W.J.J. Gevers, will deliver the introductory remarks.

An exhibition of drawings by Gabriella Rosenthal, "Through the Archway" (Scenes of Oriental life), will open at the Bezalel Museum tomorrow.

Lord Boothby will be the guest speaker at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Commercial and Industrial Club at 1.15 today.

Selections from the Nixon-Kennedy television debate will be shown on film at the Jerusalem Journalists Club tomorrow night at 8.30. After the showing, Dr. Moshe Prywes, Assistant Dean of the Medical School, will lecture on his trip to the Far East.

The owners of the Chen Cinema in Jerusalem and the distributors of the Israel film "Burning Sands" are donating half of the box office receipts of the 9 o'clock showing of the film on Sunday to the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

*MARRIAGE*

KRONER—KOREF

Dr. Rudolf and Mrs. Kate Koref announce the marriage of their daughter, Shoshana, to Michael Kroner, son of Mrs. Emmi Sternau and Mr. Ludwig Kroner, of Jerusalem, on November 3, 1960 in Tel Aviv.

Beny Duetsch, formerly partner of Beny Shoes, wishes to inform all those clients and friends who have lately returned from abroad that his new address is 30 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv, under the name of Beny Duetsch-Cooks. His salon caters to those who appreciate exclusive handmade shoes to measure, for ladies and gentlemen. *(Advt.)*

*UNVEILING OF TOMBSTONE*

The unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of the late Prof. J. Klausner will take place today, at 11.30 a.m., at the Har Hamenuhot cemetery. Special buses will leave from Terra Sancta building at 11.10 and from the Hebrew University campus at 11.20.

*OBITUARY*

Mrs. L. B. GOLDWASSER

The death took place at Tel Aviv of Mrs. Lea Bracha Goldwasser, wife of Mr. Max Goldwasser, on Nov. 2, 1960. The deceased is survived by her husband, her sons David and Robert, of Savyon, and Seymour, of New Jersey.

## UJA Survey Group Comes for 12 Days

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Midwest United Jewish Appeal Survey Group, comprising 19 leaders of the Minneapolis, Dayton and Cleveland Jewish communities, arrived yesterday for a 12-day stay.

The group includes: Dr. Charles Froug, Special-Gifts Chairman of Dayton's Jewish Community Council United Campaign, and Mrs. Froug; Maurice L. Grossman, Advance Gifts Co-Chairman of the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service Campaign, and Mrs. Grossman; Ted Goldenberg, Past-Chairman of Dayton's United Jewish Campaign, and Mrs. Goldenberg; William N. Leviton, Past-President of Dayton's Jewish Community Council, and Mrs. Leviton; Ellis Pellen, General Chairman of the 1960 Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service, and Mrs. Pellen, Chairman of the Women's Division; Mr. and Mrs. Max Oster, Cleveland; A.A. Pellen, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Max Schriber, Dayton; and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Roth and Mr. Ike Roth, Indianapolis, Indiana.

## Peripatetic M.K.'s Report On Summer Trips Abroad

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

"Until recently, I thought that I knew enough about Asia to give a lecture on the subject. But after Burma and Japan, I realize how little I really know," Mr. Akiva Govrin (Mapai) told an audience of Knesset members this week.

During the summer recess one Knesset delegation attended the Congress of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Tokyo, and another delegation represented the Knesset at Mexico's 150th independence celebrations. While some of the members have not yet returned from abroad, those who are back reported on their impressions at an informal meeting held in the Knesset building.

Asians, particularly those under the influence of Buddhism, have a different way of thinking, a different logic, Mr. Govrin said. And this was true even of the Oxford graduates among them.

The Mapai Whip said he was happy to report that members of the Israel delegation were treated as representatives of a "normal" nation. Other delegations consulted us on our stand on various issues before the Congress.

The UAR sent a 25-man group, which was very active among other delegations, and Lebanon's nine-man team behaved like a UAR satellite, although sometimes seemingly against their will.

An Arab member of the Israel delegation, Mr. Yousef Khamis (Mapam), had addressed the Congress (in English) on the need for peace between Israel and the Arab States. He was later strongly attacked — which shows that he made an impression, Mr. Govrin commented.

Mr. Mordechai Olmert (Herut), who lived for some time in China, reported that the new states of Asia, many of which gained their independence around the time Israel did, are tired of hearing Arab propaganda about pre-1948 Palestine.

The State of Israel is part of the political consciousness of these new states, since they have heard of it all of their "independent life," and the digging up of the past does not register, and even arouses resentment on their part.

Mr. Moshe Rosetti, Clerk of the Knesset, was elected sole Vice-President of the Congress of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliament, which was held at Tokyo at the same time, Mr. Govrin mentioned.

**Mistaken for Golda**

The Knesset delegation to Mexico was headed by Mrs. Devora Netzer (Mapai)—and she related that many individual women and delegations visited her under the impression that they were going to meet Mrs. Golda Meir. (She was sorry to have disappointed them.)

The fact that the delegation was headed by a woman made an impression and was played up by the press.

*The UAR delegation was staying in the same hotel as the Israelis — and at close proximity. In fact, on several occasions, mail addressed to Mr. Michael Chasani (National Religious) — spelt "Hasani" in Spanish — was delivered by mistake to Mr. Husseini, who headed the UAR group — and vice versa.*

Mrs. Netzer spoke over television — and from then on she was recognized by taxi drivers and shop girls as "the senora from the television." But members of the Israel community in Mexico later complained that the translation of her remarks into Spanish was not accurate.

Mr. Binyamin Arditi (Herut) spoke of the sharp dichotomy between the Ashkenazi and the Sephardi Jews in Mexico, and of the clannishness among the Sephardim themselves. (There are about 30,000 Jews in the country.)

Not only is there practically no inter-marriage between the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim, but the Sephardim from Aleppo have their own synagogues, schools and cemeteries; the Sephardim from Damascus have their own, and so on, down the line.

And unlike the situation in Israel, there are no forces in Mexico working for integration — like a common army, a common school, a common factory. (At this point, Mrs. Emma Talmi, Mapam, also a member of the delegation to Mexico, called out: "And what about the kibbutz — do you really think the Army is the only unifying factor?")

Mr. Arditi said that most of the Mexican Jews are wealthy, some extremely so. And many of them are incline to invest in Israel — if only as insurance against a Cuban-style revolution in Mexico — and they must be given aid and guidance in this direction.

## Soviet Film Rated Top At Frisco Film Fete

SAN FRANCISCO (AP). — The Soviet film "Ballad of a Soldier" won a double victory on Tuesday at the San Francisco Film Festival.

Judges voted the first Soviet film to be entered in the festival as best picture and awarded Grigori Tchukhray the prize for best direction.

The two youthful stars of the movie, 20-year-old Vladimir Ivashov and pretty 19-year-old Zhanna Prokhorenko, were in the audience.

After the film's first showing here on October 22, critics and the audience alike were unreserved in their praise.

Italy's Giovanna Ralli was voted best actress for her role as a black market girl in Roberto Rossellini's war story "Night in Rome." Mexico's Ignacio Lojez Tarso received the best actor award as the mystical woodcutter of the film fable "Macario."

Awards for the best supporting roles went to Tanie Kitabayashi of Japan in "Diary of Sueko," and to Memmo Carotenuto as the travelling actor in Spain's "Little Guide of Tormes."

Other awards were:

Best screenplay, Jiri Weiss and Jan Otcenasek for the Czechoslovakian entry "Rome, Juliet and Darkness."

Musical score — Renzo Rossellini for "Night in Rome."

Creative - experimental — "Pow-Wow" entered by the U.S.

Fiction short subject — "Revenge" by Russia and "Day of the Painter" by the U.S. in a double award.

## Princess Soraya To Wed Millionaire

PARIS (Reuter). — Princess Soraya, former wife of the Persian Shah, who divorced her after she failed to present him with an heir, is to marry a millionaire, it was learned in an interview with the Princess' mother, press reports said yesterday. Princess Soraya appeared during the interview, it was stated, and implored her mother to keep secret the identity of her husband-to-be. But Soraya was quoted as saying she would live in Madrid after her marriage.

A correspondent was said to have met Princess Ashraf, sister of the Shah, in Teheran after the interview and to have said the Shah was very happy about Princess Soraya's romance.

## Hospice for Nazi Victims Closed

NAHARIYA. — The recreation hospice, established here seven months ago by the Hilfsbund, a German religious organization, has closed down for lack of funds. It was operated by German volunteers for former Nazi victims in need of convalescence.

The manager, Mr. Eugen Hofmann, said the head of Hilfsbund, Pastor Friedrich Notacker, would visit Israel soon and would probably raise the funds to reopen the home. Some 120 convalescents spent a week to ten days at the home while it was open.

## FIRST AMBASSADOR

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP). — Dr. Walter Abeles has presented his credentials to President Alberto Lleras Camargo as the first Israel Ambassador to Colombia.

Previously Israel was represented by a Consul.

## U.S. Scientists Achieve Brief Controlled Fusion Reaction

BERKELEY, California (AP). — A scientific group in the U.S. hydrogen bomb laboratory on Thursday reported what appears to be a real — though short-lived — controlled thermonuclear reaction.

The achievement was officially described as "an encouraging advance" in the quest for a means of producing useful power from hydrogen atoms. A successful thermonuclear reactor could produce power from the boundless supply of hydrogen in ocean water.

Announcement of the feat was made by the University of California's Livermore Laboratory. At the same time, Dr. Frederic H. Coensgen, research team leader, reported it to a meeting of the American Physical Society in Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

With a system of powerful magnets, Dr. Coensgen and his associates squeezed a cubic inch of hydrogen until it reached a temperature of 35 million degrees Centigrade (60 million degrees Fahrenheit).

In that state some of the hydrogen atoms presumably fused together in pairs and formed a light variety of helium, with the production of a cloud of neutrons and a release of more than three million volts of electrical energy per atom as by-products.

**1,000th of a Second**

The reaction lasted one thousandth of a second, Dr. Coensgen said. This represented the length of time that power was produced. Although far too short to be practical, the production interval was much longer than anything of the kind heretofore reported. Mostly the experiments on thermonuclear reaction have involved time lapses of only a few millionths of a second.

The researchers cited two things that made the experiment look like a real thermonuclear reaction. One of these was the length of the power interval. It meant that the hydrogen was contained in the magnetic grip for a significant length of time.

Heretofore, one of the problems has been that when the magnet squeezes the atoms too hard they become jittery and wriggle out of its clutches before they can be fused together. The other significant thing was that the reaction supposedly produced 10,000 helium atoms by putting together 20,000 hydrogen atoms.

In this case heavy hydrogen was used. Heavy hydrogen or deuterium has twice the weight of normal hydrogen. Its nucleus consists of a proton, or normal hydrogen core, and a neutron, or electrically neutral piece of matter about the size of a proton.

Two heavy hydrogen atoms thus add up to two protons and two neutrons. The light helium into which they presumably were fused consists of two protons and one neutron. So there was one neutron left over for each presumptive fusion.

The researchers put neutron counting instruments around the magnet machine and reported 10,000 neutrons came through the machine's walls during the thousandth of a second. This was taken to be further evidence that fusion had taken place.

## No Arms Cuts Without China, Malayan Warns

AKRON, Ohio.—No approach to disarmament is likely to be successful unless Communist China is included in the talks, Tengku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaya, told a news conference here on Wednesday.

Tengku Abdul Rahman remarked that his country was not on the best of terms with Communist China, adding, "I feel very strongly our attitude towards Red China must be changed in view of changing circumstances in this world."

Premier Abdul Rahman, whose country is a major producer of natural rubber, said there have been reports about new synthetics matching natural rubber in molecular structure, and he was concerned over the possible threat to Malaya's chief commodity.

## Asian Labour Leaders Assail Japan, Thai

MANILA (AP). — Asian trade unionists have assailed the Governments of Japan and Thailand in resolutions passed at their conference here.

The Asian regional conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions charged that the Japanese Government "has repeatedly violated workers' basic rights through such acts as the ill-advised revisions of domestic legislation and a series of unjust disciplinary punishments."

The conference also took the Japanese to task on Wednesday for failing to ratify Convention 87 of the International Labour Organization, dealing with workers' freedom of association.

Another resolution protested "with the strongest indignation over the fact that the military dictatorship in Thailand has defied the existence and operation of trade union organizations in the country."

## German Minor Denied £45,856 Pool Win

LONDON (AP). — An 18-year-old German girl who came to England 12 weeks ago found on Wednesday that £45,856 had slipped from her fingers before she could get hold of the money.

Diepold Ute thought she had won the money betting in a soccer pool. An official of the pools firm called on her to hand her the cheque. But when he found she was under 21, he told her she couldn't have the money. Under British law, no one under 21 is allowed to bet on the pools.

"What can I do?" asked Miss Ute in tears. "In Germany my parents would have been given the money in trust for me. It was the first time I had ever filled in a coupon, and it came out right. And now this."

Miss Ute works as a maid. A policeman friend showed her how to fill in the coupon. The winner has to forecast eight soccer games ending in ties.

## Cables in Brief

MITROPOULOS. — Greek conductor Dimitri Mitropoulos, who died on the podium of La Scala Opera House Wednesday, specified in his will that his body is to be cremated.

DEATH. — Police in Manila, Philippines, reported yesterday that while Carlos Umbos, 29, was fishing in Pampanga, a fish jumped into his mouth. He choked to death before the fish could be pulled out.

STAMPS. — Fluorescent stamps have been introduced on a trial basis by German postal authorities set on speeding up automation in the mails. Radiating matter in the stamps' paper is practically invisible under normal conditions, but when placed under an ultra-violet lamp, the matter produces a yellowish shine which in turn starts a complicated electronic sorting and cancelling device.

## Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight
in Jerusalem at 4.11 p.m.
in Tel Aviv 4.29 p.m.
in Haifa 4.19 p.m.
and ends tomorrow:
in Jerusalem 5.24 p.m.
in Tel Aviv 5.22 p.m.
in Haifa 5.24 p.m.
Portion: Vayera
Haftara: Melachim 2, 4, 1—37.

**JERUSALEM**

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.20 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Mr. Barzelis 4.45 p.m. Motzei Shabbat, 5.20 p.m.

Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Lecture on Parashat Hashavua: Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Sermon: S. Ben-Horin.

**TEL AVIV**

The Great Synagogue: Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight: Minha Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (86 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (87 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.25 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.25 p.m.

**HAIFA**

Moriah Congregation (53 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

**RAMAT GAN**

Hatehia Synagogue: Today: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.40 p.m. Arvit, 5.20 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight, 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue. Savyon: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

## EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

**TODAY**

JERUSALEM: Meir, 46 Jaffa, 24192.

TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 65836. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Mercaz Hatsafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 42523. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gvirol, 52064. JAFFA: Galinka, 19 Jafet, 83429. BAT YAM: Hahaluts, 8 Hahalutzim. HOLON: Ribek, Struma Sq. PETAH TIKVA: Russel, Herzl-Rothschild, 911406. RAMAT GAN: Fisherman, 71 Katznelson. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 951091.

HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3552.

**TOMORROW**

JERUSALEM: Livant, 5 King David, 24856.

TEL AVIV (Day): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Shiloman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 64091. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 23320. Castel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 43716. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 32403. (Evening): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Bilski, Dizengoff Circle, 26348. Avrahami, 9 Erlinger (opp. Central Bus Station), 32355. Yafe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 32403. JAFFA: Noga, next to Noga Cinema, 81896. BAT YAM: Bat Yam, 45 Balfour. HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokolow. PETAH TIKVA: Pinsker, 2 Pinsker, 911515. RAMAT GAN: Aliya, 4 Bialik, 72840. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 951091.

HAIFA: Joseph, 31 Joseph, 4014. Moriah, Moriah, 81009.

## EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

**TODAY**

JERUSALEM: Dr. Gal, 24 Hashayarot, Katamon, 31334; Dr. Zepler, Allenby Barracks, Ma'on Academaim, 28/B. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman, corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 48 Keren Kayemet.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3456.

**TOMORROW**

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 32688. Dr. Zepler, Mahane Allenby, 28/B Me'on Akademaim. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV, HAIFA: Same as today.

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### TODAY

**JERUSALEM**

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• Recorded Concert:— Music to Inspire, with background pictures: Liszt: Les Preludes, Symphonic Poem No. 3; Tchaikowsky—Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Op. 64. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

• Tours:— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for the tour by phoning 24061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibition, today 9-12.

• Film Shows:— Israel films — daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall. Today, 12-1 p.m.

• Exhibitions:— Jerusalem Artists House with Municipality Dept. of Education and Culture: An exhibition of hand prints. Today: 10-1; tomorrow 10-1, 4-6.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 32949. Exhibition of gouaches by Nahum Koch, Paintings by Maya, Matuchak, Modselewich. Today 10-1, 3-6; tomorrow 10-2.

Fima: Exhibition of oils and gouaches 1958-60, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 25862. 9-1, 4-7; 9-11.30.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 28737. Purchases mailed upon request. 8-1; 3-7.

"Israel Today"; permanent exhibition. Binyanei Ha'ooma. Today 10-1.

Bezalel National Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Drawings by the Dutch artist Paul Citroen. "Through the Archway" ... drawings by Gabriella Rosenthal. Jewish Textiles — from the Museum's collection. German prints of the 16th century — "from the Museum's Collection. Today 9-1; tomorrow 10-1. Bezalel Art Library: Books on primitive modern painting (from Henri Rousseau to Camille Bombois). New acquisitions. Today 9-1.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions: colour plates of UNESCO books, "Israel — Ancient mosaics." New coin hoard of Alexander. Excavations at Tel Mor, Mezad Hashavyahu. Pottery brought from Lake Tiberias by the Link expedition. Also permanent exhibition of antiquities. Today 9-1, tomorrow 10-1.

• Zoo:— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: today 8-4.30; tomorrow 9-7.

**TEL AVIV**

• Z.O.A. House:— Tourist Service, today 9-1.

• Dine and Dance:— Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23972.

• Tours:— Bar Ilan University: conducted tours (9-5 daily, except Saturdays and holidays). Tel. 72880.

• Tourist Service:— Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26838.

Wizo Club, 9 Rehov Havarkon, Tel. 26838, today 8 a.m.-3 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens:— Open 8 a.m.—4 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions:— The Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is closed till the opening of the French Exhibition on Monday. Museum Haaretz: Ancient Glass Exhibition (near Ramat Aviv), today 10-1; tomorrow 10-1.

Tel Aviv Museum: Dizengoff House: — Avraham Naton Memorial Exhibition, examples from all periods of his paintings. Today 10-1; tomorrow 10-1.

Exhibition of paintings of famous Jewish painters: Gottlieb, Hirszenberg, Kaufmann, Pasternak and others, Z.O.A. House 10-1; 4-8.

Israel Painters and Sculptors Association; New Members' Exhibition, Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1; 4-7.

**HAIFA**

• Yiddish Theatre:— S. Dzigan in "Frisch Gesund und Meshugga," Orah.

• Tourist Centre:— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz, Tel. 4876, 67965.

• Exhibitions:— Office Furniture and Supplies Exhibition, Nov. 1 — Dec. 1. Beit Hakranot Exhibition Centre; daily, 10-1; 4-7, Tuesday open until 9 p.m. Friday, 1 p.m. Entrance free.

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**GIVATAYIM**

• Ram Gopal:— Hader

**TIVON**

• Theatre:— Ohel: "Do you Know the Milky Way."

### TOMORROW

**JERUSALEM**

• Ram Gopal:— Binyanei Ha'ooma, 8.30.

• Saturday Music Hour:— Mr. Philip Regev on the four Manual Austin organs followed by records. Haydn — Symphony No. 92 in G "Oxford"; Mendelssohn — Ruy Blas Overture, Op. 95. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

**TEL AVIV**

• Theatre:— Ohel: "The Good Soldier Schweik," 6.30. "Do You Know the Milky Way?" 9.15.

• Yiddish Theatre:— S. Dzigan in "Frisch Gesund und Meshugga," Z.O.A. House, 6.45, 9.15.

• Paris Ice Ballet:— Kikar Hamedina, 6.15, 9.15.

**HAIFA**

• Exhibitions:—

• Z.O.A. House:— Exhibition of Paintings by Jewish Painters from Poland; Exhibition of Paintings and Sculptures by Steven Pessach Ir-Shay, 10 a.m.—8 p.m. Jubilee Exhibition of Jerusalem painter, Shmuel Levi, Artists House, UNO Ave., 10-1, 4-7. Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi. New special Loan Exhibition from Japan, Hokusai and the 36 Views of Mt. Fuji, 10-1; 4-7. Adm. free.

**COMING EVENTS**

**HABIMAH**

"Threepenny Opera," Wed. Oct. 9, Natanya, 9; Thurs. Oct. 10; Jerusalem, Edison, 9.

**ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA**

Tel Aviv; Kiss Me Kate, Sat. Nov. 5; Mon., Nov. 7; Wed., Nov. 9. AIDA, Mon., Nov. 8; all 8.30.


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Book: Sam & Bella Spewack

Produced by Ezio De-Philippo

Conductor: S. Fernao

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LA PERICHOLE: 13/11

FLEDERMAUS: 17/11

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

**INFORMATION CENTRE**

Unit for Information and Special Events

***Information Platforms***

will be held on Saturday, Nov. 5 on

ISRAEL AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(on the 15th anniversary of the founding of the U.N.)

in

JERUSALEM at 11 a.m. in the Orgil Cinema

With the participation of Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education and Culture.

OPENING SPEAKER: Mr. Daniel Auster, Advocate, Chairman of the Israel-United Nations Association.

HAIFA at 8.30 p.m. in the James de Rothschild House, Mt. Carmel.

With the participation of M. Yahil, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Greetings: Efraim Shmueli.

Opening Speaker: Y. Azulai, President of the District Court.

*The public is invited!*



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## Today's Postbag

### The Weather

**Forecast:** Occasional showers in the morning becoming partly cloudy during the day.

**Weather Synopsis:** The barometric depression in the East Mediterranean which is causing the widespread showers and general fall in temperatures is moving East but cold air is still flowing into our region.

**Outlook for Saturday:** Partly cloudy becoming fair with rising temperatures.

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Cana'an | 90 | 10—11 | 9—16 |
| Tiberias | 83 | 17—18 | 16—22 |
| Haifa Port | 67 | 16—19 | 16—21 |
| Natanya | 88 | 15—21 | 15—24 |
| Tel Aviv Kirya | 63 | 15—24 | 15—25 |
| Tel Aviv Port | 66 | 16—22 | 16—24 |
| Lydda Airport | 64 | 15—23 | 14—24 |
| Jerusalem | 92 | 11—17 | 10—20 |
| Beersheba | 54 | 14—22 | 13—25 |
| Eilat | 29 | 18—26 | 17—28 |

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

RAINFALL (m.m.)

| | A. | B. |
|---|---|---|
| Mt Cana'an | 12 | 40.6 |
| Natanya | 5 | 44.7 |
| Tel Aviv Kirya | 1 | 53.8 |
| Lydda Airport | 2 | 29.4 |
| Jerusalem | 16 | 37.6 |
| Eilat | 2 | — |

A. Rainfall in 12 hours ending 8 last night. B. Rainfall since August 1.

### ARRIVALS

Miss Margaret Meagher, the Canadian Ambassador, after 10 weeks abroad (by B.E.A.).

Chief Anthony Ena Horo, Member of the Nigerian Federal Parliament for the Western Region's Action Group, for a week's visit, as the guest of the Israel Foreign Policy Association (by T.W.A.).

Mrs. Adelida Bodrov, wife of the Russian Ambassador, from home leave (by Swissair).

Prof. S. N. Eisenstadt, head of the Department of Sociology at the Hebrew University, from the U.S., where he served as guest professor at the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Elga Shapiro, Head of the Foreign Ministry's Liaison Office in Tel Aviv, from a visit to Europe.

Miss Vera Adamson, of Birmingham University, for two years at the Hebrew University's School of Education to work on various aspects of the teaching of English, under the auspices of the British Council.

Mr. Ya'acov Oleiski, Israel Director of Ort, after attending the Ort 80th anniversary celebrations in London.

### DEPARTURES

Mr. Izhar Smilansky, M.K., to London (by El Al).

Mr. David Shaltiel, head of the Political Planning Department of the Foreign Ministry, for Zurich on Ministry business.

Mr. Ephraim Ben-Artzi, General Manager of El Al; his assistant, Mr. Shlomo Lahat; and the El Al Business Manager, Mr. Mordechai Ben-Ari, to the U.S., on company matters (by El Al).

Mr. Zion Dagan, Advisor on Engineering Matters to the Minister of Transport, to Paris, for consultations with the Orly Airport management in connection with development plans for Lydda Airport (by El Al).

Mr. M. Meiberg, Secretary of Tel Aviv Hapoel, to Nicosia to make arrangements for the Israel-Cyprus football game scheduled for next Friday (by Cyprus Airways).

Mr. Ya'acov Friedler, of The Jerusalem Post Haifa Bureau, to cover the S.A.S. inaugural jet flight from Copenhagen to New York (in the s.s. Adrias).

**EGGED'S SERVICE** to the Ramat Aviv Quarter of Tel Aviv will be extended beginning Sunday. The return route will be via Rehov Reading to the terminal in Rehov Neve Sha'anan. In Haifa, Egged has extended the No. 25 bus route from the Hadar to Shikun Sprinzak.

• • •

**AN EXHIBITION** of documents and photographs connected with the career of Ze'ev Jabotinsky was opened at Metzudat Ze'ev, Herut's national headquarters in Tel Aviv, on Wednesday night.

### Nepalese M.P.'s On Private Visit

Four members of the Nepalese Parliament arrived by Air France on Wednesday for a four-day unofficial visit. They are Messrs. R. P. Giri, B. Karki, G. K. Sharma, and S. Koirala. They were met at the airport by representatives of the Foreign Ministry and by the Knesset Clerk.

Yesterday the guests visited the Weizmann Institute and the Lachish Development Area.

## Rabbi Nissim's Salary Discontinued

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rabbi Y. Nissim's salary as Chief Rabbi has been discontinued as from October 21 — the date his term of office expired. A notification to this effect has been sent to Rabbi Nissim's office by the Accountant-General.

Circles close to Rabbi Nissim describe this action as "hasty" both from a public and a legal point of view. The notification could have been delayed pending a Government decision on whether to extend the term retroactively, these circles stated. Furthermore, a Chief Rabbi, who automatically serves as President of the Rabbinical High Court, remains a *dayan* (religious court judge) even if he ceases to be Chief Rabbi, they said, adding that Rabbi Nissim will continue to serve as Presiding Judge of the Court even though the salary was discontinued.

## Early Action On Teachers' Demands

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister intends shortly to see to the appointment of a special arbitration tribunal to deal with the demands of the independent Secondary School Teachers Association.

This was disclosed to the Council of the Association on Tuesday night by the Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, who undertook to ask Mr. Ben-Gurion to set a deadline for his efforts.

Mr. Eban was heard out respectfully by the Council when he reported on his efforts to help them get the wage increases they are requesting. He agreed that to "talk about the vision of an educated nation is pointless if the material conditions of the teachers are neglected."

Mr. Eban informed the Council of the Government's agreement to grant them certain minor improvements in their working conditions. It was agreed that he would meet with them again next Wednesday.

Association circles told *The Jerusalem Post* that "Mr. Eban charmed us into acquiescence for the time being and succeeded in taming the extremist elements in our midst. We all wish to trust him but are beginning to feel that he is being misled by his party colleagues in the Cabinet and elsewhere."

These sources noted that for the past few months the Association Executive has restrained extremist elements in the belief that Mr. Eban would see that their demands were met. These elements are now seen as gaining ground and it may well be that if Mr. Eban returns empty-handed next week, his repeated appeal for patience will be ignored.

(Israel's Week, — Pg. 1)

## Knesset Law C'ttee Amends Eichmann Bill

POST Knesset Reporter

The Knesset Law Committee, which is preparing the "Eichmann Bill" for its second reading, decided at its meeting on Wednesday to incorporate two amendments in the bill.

The bill — officially titled "An Amendment to the Advocates Ordinance" — would permit a foreign national charged with an offence punishable by death to select a defence counsel who is not an advocate within the meaning of the Ordinance.

The two amendments would

* require the Minister of Justice to approve the lawyer chosen by the defendant;
* authorise the Minister to cancel the lawyer's appointment if the latter's conduct warranted it.

The Committee is expected to approve the bill as amended next Tuesday. Mr. Moshe Unna (National Religious) is Acting Chairman of the Committee in the absence of Dr. Zerah Warhaftig, who is in New York as a member of Israel's U.N. delegation.

## Sitte Trial Opens Sunday in Haifa

HAIFA. — The trial of Professor Kurt Sitte, Head of the Technion's Physics Department, on charges of passing secret information to a foreign agent, will begin in the Haifa District Court on Sunday.

The details of the charge sheet are being kept secret, but are known to contain seven counts listing various security violations with a maximum possible penalty of life imprisonment.

LORD BOOTHBY:

## Israel Shouldn't Appease Arabs—Nor Fight Them

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Lord Boothby, a long-standing friend of the Zionist cause, on Wednesday night said Israel should not appease the Arabs but would be ill-advised to undertake military adventures.

Speaking at the Israel-British Commonwealth Association dinner at ZOA House marking the 43rd anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, he brought the house down with his "and if ever Israel really gets into trouble, just let me know, and I'll come and dig trenches in the sand."

It may take 50 years until there is peace in the region—"though I don't think it will take that long."—But for Israel, "appeasement it out. It saps the will to survive."

The Sinai campaign was "wise and necessary," but Israel should not be led into any further military adventures, he stressed.

Though Israel was isolated geographically, it could not be isolated culturally. It should point the way in its relations with the newly independent African states.

Lord Boothby advised cooperation with the United Nations, which still remained the only place where international problems can be thrashed out together.

Turning to his own country, he said that the "Suez fiasco" had brought to an end Britain's power position in the world. It now had to bid for closer association with the U.S. and Europe politically, economically, and culturally.

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., told the gathering that it was "first and last" due to Weizmann's magnetism that the statesmen of the 20th century became inspired with the Zionist ideal. He recited a long list of British statesmen who had supported the establishment of the Jewish State, and said that history would recall British friendship.

Other speakers were the British Ambassador, Mr. P. Hancock, and Mr. Meir Grossman, head of the International Department of the Jewish Agency. Mr. Max Seligman was in the chair.

In the audience were the Ambassadors of Ghana, Liberia, and Italy, the Austrian Minister, their ladies, and Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, O.B.E.

### Note from Churchill

TEL AVIV. — Sir Winston Churchill sent a written message from Chartwell to the Israel-British Commonwealth Association through Lord Boothby. It read: "On the occasion of your Balfour Declaration Dinner, I send you all my greetings and good wishes."

## HAIFA MAY GET CABLE RAILWAYS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A number of cable railways may be built in Haifa if the Municipal Council approves the offer of a Swiss firm to do the job.

This was stated last night by Mayor Abba Khoushy on his return from a brief visit to Switzerland in connection with the project.

He said the Swiss engineering firm of Van Roll had offered to build several such railways in Haifa, financing the project without local participation.

## Go-Getter Jordanian Cabbie Gets 2 Years

The young Jordanian cabbie who a fortnight ago whipped through Mandelbaum Gate into Israel with his taxi before he could be stopped was yesterday sentenced to two years in jail as a confessed infiltrator.

Nineteen-year-old Charles Lulu, a Christian resident of the Old City, told police at the time that he had taken the cab, which belongs to his father, and come to Israel in search of better business. He was caught on the road to Tel Aviv near Abu Gosh on his way to visit relatives in Jaffa.

Jerusalem District Court Judge M. Cohen did not specify what would become of the taxi, a 1958 Chevrolet in good condition, but police indicated last night that it might possibly be returned.

## Israel Leads By Point in Chess

LEIPZIG (Reuter). — Israel stretched its lead in the second finalist group of the World Chess Olympics here on Thursday, and is ahead of Sweden by a point.

Leaders in this group, competing for 13th to 24th places, are Israel 16, Sweden 15, Austria 15.

The positions after yesterday's play in the adjourned games of the sixth round of the finals were: Russia 18½, U.S. 15½, Yugoslavia 13½, Czechoslovakia 12½, W. Germany 12, E. Germany 12, Rumania 11½, Holland 11, Argentina 10½, Hungary 10½, Bulgaria 8½, Britain 8.

Israel has offered to play host to the next chess Olympics, Mr. Gideon Ben-Israel, Chairman of the Knesset Sports Committee, disclosed yesterday.

Josephthal:

## Education Must Be Renovated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NATANYA. — The content of secondary and higher education in Israel is better suited to the needs of 1930 than to those of 1960. We shall fall behind technologically if something is not done soon to alter school curricula in favour of scientific and technical subjects, the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal, told a study group of National Insurance Institute officials here yesterday.

The Minister said that the State is today laying greater stress on education, particularly post-primary schooling, and less on housing. But he was concerned at the fact that two-thirds of those continuing beyond elementary schools chose academic rather than vocational and agricultural subjects.

He blamed this phenomenon on home-instilled prejudices against all kinds of manual labour. The time has come when the State must intervene and, insofar as possible in a democracy, guide the young in their choice of a trade or profession, he declared.

## Embezzled Bank Funds Located

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Police believe that they have traced IL150,000 of the IL230,000 embezzled from the Post Office Bank, allegedly by a Tel Aviv Post Office clerk, Julian Silberberg.

On Wednesday, four men were remanded for 15 days on suspicion of receiving the money and investing it in various enterprises in Tel Aviv, among them two Allenby Road photographic shops and a buffet counter. While all four suspects are card-bearing members of the Communist Party, police discount any connection between the Party and the embezzlement.

The Party itself issued a statement saying that if the men are found guilty, they would lose their membership.

The four men are Messrs. Gustav Golovner, 42, Secretary of the Israel-Poland Friendship League; Albert Kujman, 41, former "Kol Ha'am" reporter and now owner of the photographic supply shop; Zvi Adler, 39, a partner in the buffet, and Moshe Frucht, 70, a broker.

## Meir

(Continued from Page One)

Israel in the Assembly session, she said, since the Arabs seem determined to attack Israe on this issue.

### Refugee Problem

There was no change in Israel's position on the Arab refugees, Mrs. Meir added: the only solution to the problem lay in their resettlement in the underdeveloped areas of the Arab countries. Israel has admitted several thousand Arab refugees under the family reunion scheme, but this had nothing to do with the solution of the general problem, she said.

Mrs. Meir was particularly impressed by the calibre of the representatives from newly independent African countries. They all realize that attainment of independence was only the beginning, and their main concern is with economic and social development, education and health. These countries do not wish to become involved in the political struggle of the power blocs and want assistance from nations whom they can trust, she said. Many of these leaders have already visited Israel, and Israel's role in Africa was almost taken for granted. The meetings with delegations from the new countries had been initiated by both sides and there was a great deal of mutual interest between Israel and these nations.

On other issues Mrs. Meir said that the relations with the Latin-American countries had been as cordial as ever, and that the Eichmann affair caused no change whatsoever in their attitude towards Israel.

Mrs. Meir also welcomed the renewal of diplomatic relations between Iraq and Jordan as a stabilizing factor in the Middle East.

Concerning the Suez Canal blockade, she said that it was not likely that this year's Assembly would take any action on this issue, although the question had been raised at Mrs. Meir's meeting with the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.



**Minister of Commerce** Pinhas Sapir raises his glass to Israel-Ceylonese friendship at a dinner given by Mapai at the Gat Rimon Hotel in Tel Aviv on Wednesday night in honour of Mr. M. P. de Soyza, Ceylonese Minister-designate of Commerce and Fisheries. Mr. de Soyza flew home yesterday after two days in Israel to take his oath of office next week. He expressed the hope that relations between Ceylon and Israel would prosper. (Photo by Ya'acov)

## Note in Pocket Saves Diabetic

TEL AVIV. — "If you find me unconscious, please give me a piece of sugar and something sweet to drink. I suffer from diabetes. If there is no improvement within 15 minutes, please take me to a hospital."

This note was found by Police Constable Gavriel Haviv in the pocket of a man who lay sprawled on the sidewalk at Sderot Shaul here Tuesday evening. Mr. Haviv hurried to a nearby shop to buy sugar and sweetened juice and fed them to the man. The man did not respond and Mr. Haviv drove him in his police car to Hadassah Hospital, where the man recovered consciousness after treatment.

In an order of the day issued yesterday, Mr. Haviv was cited by the Tel Aviv Police Commander, Nitzav Amos Ben-Gurion, for his action. The constable also received a cash award.

This is the second citation Mr. Haviv has received in recent weeks. (Itim)

## The Light Is On Again In Jaffa Road

Jerusalem's sole traffic light, at the corner of King George Avenue and Jaffa Road, was re-activated yesterday morning after a two-month dim-out.

The light was retired when the new traffic regulations were introduced. With the abolition of most of the regulations, it was felt that the light should again be mobilised to control both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

The timing of the lights may be changed in the next few days, since the flow of traffic has changed as a result of the regulations still in force.

## NUMBER 323750 WINS IL30,000

TEL AVIV. — Number 323750 won the prize of IL30,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw. Number 194063 won IL10,000.

Numbers ending in 1 and 7 won IL3 apiece, while numbers ending in 7046; 6212; 2908; 5816; 2468; 7080; 2536; 6970 won IL40.

IL100: 189877; 247480; 204529; 252552; 429472; 237782; 467969; 287366; 387764; 457395; 291879; 490013; 458748; 234299; 489701; 276579; 365047; 246904; 369703; 292571; 248111; 204066; 326312; 102464; 155468; 340156; 420818; 463444; 108481; 479024; 463950; 427426; 384033; 120100; 239425; 287732; 239602; 209898; 253259; 464504; 143763; 204963; 148256; 445919; 391967; 489040; 219871; 371470; 224534; 449699; 410647; 189543; 144506; 132343; 290862; 371612; 127276; 444208; 348741; 397530; 344866; 453117; 189873; 417012; 404969; 315528; 255425; 442119; 263733; 291710; 151764; 390055; 274402; 436613; 198486; 195536; 223430; 215099; 469056; 331006; 276389; 298219; 448242; 397058; 190605; 326794; 330898; 322644; 415914; 208814.

IL200: 445069; 155819; 216056; 199017; 211264; 302479; 207315; 499348; 487518; 473692; 100269; 427968; 341286; 101812; 474718; 362060; 440284; 441638; 118886; 304968; 485127; 318526; 178861; 323290; 180374; 294172; 414856; 307320; 104642; 215721; 111206; 231655; 463521; 189097; 472720; 144008; 264301; 386782; 213979; 117911; 182494; 149784; 174163; 493214; 304941.

IL500: 396771; 427367; 158094; 125222; 154081; 160628; 285975; 241068; 182753; 163646; 190054; 212106; 160658; 328329; 307562; 267760; 265551; 290913; 193341; 198778.

IL1,000: 113085; 384694; 418654; 337715; 479669; 439613; 167787; 212263; 225557; 249461.

## Solidarity Strike Closes Yuval Gad

ASHKELON. — The Yuval Gad Pipe Work's 750 workers laid down tools yesterday in a spontaneous demonstration of solidarity with one of their number who they felt had been unjustly dismissed.

The strike was not authorised by either the Works Committee or the Ashkelon Labour Council.

## National League Soccer Kicks Off

TEL AVIV. — The National League soccer season kicks off tomorrow, with 12 clubs fighting for the championship.

The only newcomer to the top division is Tel Aviv Shimshon, which as League "A" winner last season, replaces Ramat Gan Hapoel. The club makes its debut before its own supporters against very stiff opposition in Haifa Hapoel in what promises to be one of the most interesting matches on the first day card.

The big change in this season's opening is the appearance of two new Hungarian coaches. Under Mandy's influence, Ignaz Molner and A. Yavor have come here to train Petah Tikva Hapoel and Haifa Hapoel respectively.

The British coach, Jack Gibbons, who groomed Petah Tikva Hapoel to the League championship, is handling Jerusalem Hapoel this season, raising hopes in the Capital that the team will do even better than the fourth place it captured last season. The Jerusalemites should get off to a good start against Betar in Tel Aviv.

Defending champions Petah Tikva Hapoel entertain Tel Aviv Hapoel, which promises to be a clash between the home team's goal-hungry attack, starring Steimach, Nahari, and Ratzabi, against the toughest defence in the League, including Tisch and Lefkovitch.

Tel Aviv Maccabi showed a weak defence against Costa Rica F.C. on Wednesday, but its forwards Rafi Levy, Glazer, Goldstein and Nahmias should be too good for Natanya Maccabi. Haifa Maccabi's attack, led by Menczell and Shlomo Levy, looks too streamlined for their guests, Petah Tikva Maccabi. In Jaffa, the local Maccabi faces Bnei Yehuda, and though the home team has lost its Bulgarian coach, it should still be good enough to hold onto at least one point.

FIXTURES:

National League

Petah Tikva Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Hapoel; Tel Aviv Shimshon v. Haifa Hapoel; Tel Aviv Betar v. Jerusalem Hapoel; Maccabi Natanya v. Tel Aviv Maccabi; Haifa Maccabi v. Petah Tikva Maccabi; Jaffa Maccabi v. Bnei Yehuda.

League "A"

Rehovot Hapoel v. Beersheba Hapoel; Hadera Hapoel v. Mahane Yehuda Hapoel; Kiryat Haim Hapoel v. Kfar Saba Hapoel; Herzliya Hapoel v. Hadera Maccabi; Tiberias Hapoel v. Sha'arayim Maccabi; Jerusalem Betar v. Ramat Gan Hapoel.

## Iraq Acts to Bar Israel From 1962 Asian Games

JAKARTA (AP). — Iraq's Chargé d'Affaires here asked the authorities yesterday to intervene "effectively" to bar participation of Israel in Jakarta's 1962 Asian Games.

The Iraqi representative issued a statement saying: "Israel is the enemy of the Arabs and the pivot of imperialism in the Middle East."

Indonesia does not recognize Israel diplomatically.

## 130 HADASSAH WOMEN FOR TWO-WEEK VISIT

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A group of 130 Hadassah women from the U.S. arrived yesterday morning for a two-week visit. (Itim)

**THE COSTA RICA** football team left the country yesterday for Teheran for a series of games after winning its three games in Israel.

## Beersheba Cinema Closure Continues

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA.— The National Cinemaowners Association on Thursday reiterated its objections to the entertainment tax rise on cinema tickets in Beersheba and said that the town's cinemas would remain closed until further notice.

The town's four cinemas closed down on Tuesday in protest against an increase in the Municipal entertainment tax from 70 per cent of the box office price to 92.5 per cent.

At a press conference yesterday, the Deputy Chairman of the Cinema Owner's Association, Mr. Zvi Bronstein, said that on the one hand Beersheba insists on its privilege that a high proportion of cheaper seats (up to 50 agorot) be sold in the houses, while on the other it wants a higher cut in taxes than Tel Aviv. He pointed out that the tax in Tel Aviv on a 52.5 agora ticket was only 15 agorot and in Beersheba 16.5; on 40 agorot seats the respective taxes were 20 and 23 and on 80 agorot seats 27.5 and 29.2.

As a condition for reopening the cinemas, the owners demanded that the tax remain at 70 per cent pending the conclusion of a nationwide agreement with the Union of Local Authorities, or that a mutually acceptable figure be negotiated directly with the Municipality.

## LUFTHANSA MAY OPEN OFFICE HERE

TEL AVIV. — The German airline, Lufthansa, has sent a representative, Mr. Eliakim Struck, to examine the possibility of opening an "off-lines" sales office in Israel next year.

Mr. Struck, who was representative of Lufthansa in Holland and before that a member of the staff of El Al's Commercial Division, will hold talks with El Al, foreign carriers, travel agents, and the Government Tourist Corporation.

The airline has not got aircraft available for a route to Israel.

Several thousand Israelis fly to Germany each year, and the number of German visitors to Israel is increasing rapidly.

### Tel Aviv Stock Market

| | 2/11 | 3/11 |
|---|---|---|
| **$ LINKED** | | |
| 3½% Tavel $ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 3½% Emudei $ | 87 | 87 |
| 4½% Def. Loan | 99½ | 99½ |
| 6% Hous. Loan H. | 96½ | 96½ |
| 4½% " " H | 98 | 98 |
| 6½% P.E.C. 57/64 | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5% Nat'l Oil Co. | 95½ | 95½ |
| 6% K. Hay. III | 99½ | 99½ |
| 6% Fert. & Chem. | 96½ | 96½ |
| Local Authorities | 99½ | 99½ |
| **Free Market quotations** | **27/10** | **3/11** |
| Housing Savings 50 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Housing Savings 55 | 97 | 97½ |
| P I A | 167 | 168½ |
| Basit | 108.4 | 109.4 |
| **C.O.L. LINKED** | | |
| 4½% Def. Loan | 101½ | 101½ |
| 4½% Hou. Loan "A" | 98½ | 98½ |
| 6½% P.E.C. 57/64 | 116½ | 116½ |
| 6% K. Hay. III | 102½ | 103 |
| Local Authorities | 102½B | 103 |
| **50%/50% $ C.O.L. LINK.** | | |
| 6% Ind. Dev. Bank | 94½ | 94½ |
| 5% Pal. Elect. | 95½ | 95½ |
| 6% Bank Leumi In | 95½ | 96½ |
| **ORD. & PREF. SHRS.** | | |
| Pal. Elect. Stock | 614½ | 609½ |
| 4½% Pal. Elect. 2nd Pref. Stock | 380 | 376 |
| Bank Leumi "A" Ord. Stock | 380 | 383 |
| Gen. Mort. Bank (new bearer) | 351 | 354 |
| Bank Leumi Inv | 381 | 377½ |
| Rassco Pref. | 235½ | 235½ |
| Hous. Mort. Bank | 188 | 187½ |
| Ellern Invest. | 394½ | 409½ |
| Africa Pal. Inv. | 368 | 366 |
| I. L. D. C. (new bearer) | 394 | 394 |
| Ata Textiles | 233 | 233 |
| Def. Sh. (Reg.) | 222 | 218½ |
| Moller Text. | 168 | 170 |
| Phoenicia | 140 | 142½ |
| Assis & Bej. Brt | 230 | 233½ |
| Pal. Potash | 277 | 277 |
| Dead Sea Foun. | 216 | 216 |
| Teva | 250B | 250B |
| Pal. Cold Stor. | 291 | 288 |
| Paper Mills | 226 | 226 |
| Alliance | 22.95 | 23.95 |
| Delek | 335 | 338 |
| Delek 11/12 | 337 | 339 |
| Jordan Explor. | 136 | 136½ |
| **C U R B** | | |
| Lapidoth | 64 | 64 |
| Naphta | 155 | 154 |

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div/Coupon

| TODAY'S TENDENCY | |
|---|---|
| Dollar Bonds | Irregular |
| Index Bond | Firm |
| Ord. Shares | Irregular |

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## $50m. Holding Co. Planned By Federman Group in 1961

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A $50m. holding company, to be represented in nearly all branches of the economy as a roof organization for existing "Federman Group" enterprises, will be registered here sometime in 1961, Mr. Yekutiel Federman told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

The company's five-point programme calls for the establishment of a new construction company; new investments in the Federman hotel chain; the expansion of the Feuchtwanger Bank; new oil-exploration and oil-line commitments; the merger of Isasbest with a chemical company; and an increase in the acreage of Federman plantation holdings.

"Our company intends to make the utmost of the manifold development opportunities Israel offers by exploiting European knowhow and U.S.-European investment offers," Mr. Federman said, adding that "renowned financial, technical and administrative experts will be engaged to supervise the company's activities."

He believed that the "spread-risk" stock offered would serve as a special enticement for smaller investors, and that the company would be in a position to offer 10 per cent net returns on the equity shares to be issued.

Mr. Federman, who returned this week from an extensive business trip abroad, disclosed that he had succeeded in raising the bulk of his first new $10m. investment for the company. He believed that the Israel investment climate had never been more favourable than it is now. He warned, however, that any disappointments or financial losses to foreign investors could easily snowball into a major economic catastrophe for the country. He said: "We can no longer afford to indulge in trial and error experiments."

### Here to Sign Contract For Haifa Shipyard

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Two representatives of the British construction firm of Edmond Nuttal and Sons arrived late Wednesday night to sign a contract to build the quays for the first stage of the Haifa shipyard.

Nuttal and the National Engineering Company submitted a joint bid for the IL4.5m job and won the contract.

The two Nuttal officials officials arrived by B.E.A.

## 'California' Restaurant Company Liquidated

TEL AVIV. — The liquidation of the company operating the California restaurant here was ordered yesterday by the Relieving President of the Tel Aviv District Court, Dr. Ze'ev Zeltner.

The order was requested by five partners in the company, who claimed dissatisfaction with the restaurant's manager, Mr. Abe Nathan.

A temporary receiver who was appointed some time ago by the District Court had tried unsuccessfully to reconcile the two sides in order to prevent liquidation. (Itim)

### Chicago Magnate To Invest in Ashdod

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The owner of a chain of department stores in Chicago, Mr. Joel Goldblatt, said yesterday he intends to join Mr. Philip Klutznik in investing in the development of Ashdod.

Mr. Goldblatt so stated before returning to the U.S. with Mrs. Goldblatt after a 10-day visit.

Mr. Goldblatt went on to say that he would urge his friends among the big givers to the United Jewish Appeal to invest in Israel and make future campaign contributions out of their profits. (Itim)

### Gold Creeps Up

LONDON (AP). — The price of gold was set at 258 shillings ($36.12) an ounce for the start of dealings on the free bullion exchange yesterday.

This was two shillings higher than the price fixing at the opening of the exchange the previous day.

**THE** 3720 Independence Day stamps (12 and 32 agorot) and the Atomic Reactor commemorative stamp (50 agorot) will be withdrawn from sale by the Post Office on November 15.

Record No. 5 Just Arrived
NEW IMPORTED RECORD SERIES
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Played by the New York (Philharmonic) Orchestra
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DIMITRI MITROPOULOS
Special notices concerning distribution of this record appear in HA'ARETZ.

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12 Rehov Hana Senesh, Haifa, Tel. 81479.
OPENING OF EVENING COURSES IN GRAPHIC ARTS
1) APPLIED ARTS (Advertising)
2) DRAWING AND PAINTING
*Enrolment on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 8 and 9 at 5 p.m. at the school.*

THE JAMES A. DE ROTHSCHILD
Youth and Community Centre
Mt. Carmel, Haifa:
announces
BOWLING
6-10 p.m. daily.
Particulars at Information Desk.

The Staff and Management of THE JERUSALEM POST mourn the death of their veteran colleague YITZHAK FLORENTIN ז"ל who passed away on Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1960, and extend their sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved husband and father

**Zelig (Ben Haim) Wolsky** ז"ל

(One of the founders of Ganei Hadar-Naan)

The funeral will take place at Moshav Beit Herut near Kfar Vitkin, today, November 4, 1960, at 1 p.m.

Sima Wolsky
Faigel and Baruch Braude
Sybil and Nachi Arial
Israel and Hanna Wolsky
and Grandchildren

Notices to the Public

MINISTRY OF POSTS
INFORMATION ON SABBATH COMMENCEMENT

The Management of the Post Office is pleased to announce that as from Thursday, Nov. 3, the existing information service has been extended to include the times of commencement and termination of Sabbath, at all telephone exchanges in the country.

This service will cease 15 minutes before commencement of Sabbath or festivals and will be renewed 15 minutes after their conclusion.

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PARIS LETTER

By Maurice Carr

# France Does Not Want Civil War

EARNEST history can be made with slapstick comedy. Consider the hue-and-cry that took place here on the evening of Thursday, October 27 last.

According to the original plan of the leftist National Union of French Students, there was to have been a monster demonstration — in favour of immediate peace negotiations with the F.L.N. Algerian rebels — staged at Place de la Bastille. Rightist ex-servicemen's organisations announced their intention to hold a counter-demonstration — in the cause of *Algérie française* — on the same spot and at the same time. A head-on clash was inevitable. With the help of a little provocation, shootings and killings were conceivable, which would offer the anti-Gaullist fascist elements in the army a much-desired pretext for intervention in public affairs, for seizure of power.

**Socialists Abstained**

So romantically reckless was the students' venture that both the orthodox Socialist Party led by Guy Mollet and the Communists decided to have no part of it. The Government imposed a ban on it, but the sponsors of the rally and counter-rally declared they would march to the Bastille anyway. In the end, however, a compromise agreement was reached. The students would be allowed to hold an indoors meeting in the Latin Quarter. At a later date, the fascists could do likewise. But no open-air assemblies, liable to finish up in street fighting, would be permitted.

In the late afternoon of the appointed Thursday, all roads in the Latin Quarter led to the Mutualité hall, which was filled to capacity with 3,000 students. Another 12,000 stood massed in the streets outside. This multitude — a few years ago they would have been shabby, pasty-looking, now they were strikingly well-dressed, vigorous — were hemmed in by battalions of police and steel-helmeted troops armed with rifles.

A speech, which was relayed over crackling loud-speakers and to which hardly anybody listened, began punctually at six o'clock. At half-past-six, the fascists were due — in defiance of the official prohibition — to form up at the crossroads of Boulevard St. Michel and Boulevard St. Germain. To keep track of developments, the daily "Le Figaro" had assigned eight reporters to different strategic points. Your one and only correspondent tried, desperately, to be everywhere at once. All was peaceful in the Mutualité hall, so he left — just before a couple of fascists threw stink-bombs and were hustled out.

Outdoors, the students were raising a mighty roar: *"Paix en Algérie!"* (Peace in Algeria!). There could be no doubt about the sincerity of the cry. These young men were at peace with themselves; they were satisfied to stay where they are on the Left Bank, always frequenting the same cafés often, changing their "digs" and their sweethearts, stuffing their heads wth indigestible knowledge, getting themselves ready for the making of careers, money, glory; they did not want to go off in khaki to the remote wilderness of Algeria where torture and death stalked.

The police looked on with repressed fury. One of life's pleasures for a Parisian *"flic"* is to break the heads of high-spirited students, even when they are merely out on a harmless "rag." Another joy is to beat up leftists. What a combination of thrills, then, to hit out at leftist students! And that night the *flic* had an added incentive. He suspected some sort of collusion between this throng and the F.L.N. terrorists, who might at any moment stick a knife into his back or riddle him with bullets. Yes, he would have loved then to charge, to lash out, to draw blood; but he did not budge. He had received strict orders not to start any trouble, and he was maintaining exemplary discipline.

At 6.30 p.m., corner of Boulevards St. Michel and St. Germain, a strange, an incredible, an unprecedented sight met your correspondent's eyes. The *flics* were hitting out for all they were worth at a few hundred fascists who scurried back and forth like scared rabbits. The young fascists, who had never before been so roughly handled by the guardians of the law, almost wept with rage. A few of them cried: "Jews into the crematoria!"

Suddenly, the tumult was enlarged. More youths were running away, more police were running after them, in all directions. Vying with the shouts of *"Algérie française!"* came a chorus of *"Paix en Algérie!"*

It transpired that the leftist students and a sprinkling of progressive politicians, among them former Cabinet Ministers, who had undertaken to disperse straight after the meeting in the Mutalité hall was over, had attempted to march in a body through the streets, and now the police were attacking all and sundry, including innocent passers-by and, more especially, journalists. Some people were so naive, that they imagined that by protesting their purity, or by waving press cards issued by the Prime Minister's office, they would be left unmolested by the police. The *flics*, however, like nothing better than a target which keeps perfectly still, with no protection other than a saintly halo. Your correspondent learned this a long while ago, and, besides, he is a good runner.

Four hours later, when the battle ended, there were a hundred wounded, some seriously so. Five hundred men had been thrown into waiting police vans, otherwise known as "salad baskets," but were released one and all in the small hours of the morning. The wind and the rain blew and washed away the scurrilous leaflets dropped by the fascists, and Paris was its usual self again.

**Reassuring Facts**

Was all this tumult sheer futility? By no means. The potentially black Thursday proved highly salutary. The demonstration and counter-demonstration served to demonstrate something very significant, if quite incidental, namely, that the French — in metropolitan France as distinct from Algeria — were no more in a mood for civil war today than they had been in May 1958, when the Fourth Republic fell. Now as then, after much excitement, at the critical moment they wisely backed away from violence, withdrawing as it were spiritually as well as physically from the Bastille to the Mutualité.

Another noteworthy fact, as reassuring as it was amusing, was the utter refusal of young leftist and rightist demonstrators to come to blows. They mingled, they rubbed shoulders, screaming *"Paix en Algérie!"* or *"Algérie Française!"* Sometimes they even ventured to glare at each other, but none lifted a finger to hurt anybody. Instead, they all joined in boyishly teasing the *flics*.

Then again, the conduct of the police showed a most wholesome respect for governmental orders. If their zeal was excessive, at any rate they went for fascists in exactly the same way as for anti-fascists. They did their duty loyally.

As an indication of proportional strength, there were 15 to 20 anti-fascists out on the streets for ever fascist. Moreover, after the leftist students had evacuated the Mutalité hall, Pierre Poujade held a meeting there the same night, attracting an audience of only 500 fascists.

Among those who abstained from the proceedings were the Communists as well as the Socialists, who evidently did not wish to embarrass the Government, to make life more difficult for de Gaulle than it already is. Since Maurice Thorez's party takes its cue from the Kremlin, there is no room left for doubt now that Moscow would prefer to see de Gaulle succeed in his Algerian peace mission rather than witness the arrival of Chinese "volunteers" and arms for the F.L.N. in North Africa, as a result of which the whole balance of world power, not only between East and West, but also between the Soviet Union and Red China, would be dangerously upset.

**De Gaulle Still Strong**

On the domestic front, despite the antics of many of the professional politicians, de Gaulle's position is still strong. A skilful tactician, he means to make full use of his strength. After his latest triumphal tour in the provinces, he lost no time in informing his generals in Algeria and elsewhere that if they dared to interfere with his control of the affairs of State, he would, with the help of the mass of the people, go to any lengths to crush subversion. Now that this clear warning has been issued, the would-be makers of a *putsch* will be more hesitant with deeds than with words.

In the new situation created by the threat of a Chinese contribution to the Algerian conflict — some of the F.L.N. leaders are as much frightened by it as anybody else, for they are likely to be eventually devoured by their Peking allies, but their military plight has become desperate — in this new situation, it will be surprising if de Gaulle does not once again take the initiative in his drive for peace.

His next television broadcast is being awaited here with mingled hope and fear. Will he make new proposals for a truce? Will he offer new guarantees for the implementation of autodetermination, for instance, through the presence at an Algerian referendum of observers from the Black African member States of the French Community? Will he allude to the establishment of a provisional home-rule Algerian Government pending free elections? At the time of writing, no one knows, not even his Ministers...

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

# ISRAEL and TURKEY

**Davar** (Histadrut) writes: "The harsh sentence meted out to the Israel fishermen in Turkey has been received in Israel with regret and resentment... We do not deny Turkey's right to prevent fishing in her territorial waters, but there must be a more logical relation between crime and punishment... It seems that the fishermen have fallen victim to a change made in Turkish law since the first trial, and crime must be punished according to the law that was in force at the time it was committed. Israel public opinion is united in the demand that now, a year and more after their imprisonment, the fishermen be freed."

**Haboker** (General Zionist) suspects that the increased severity of the sentences imposed by the Turkish court of appeal was not intended to frighten foreign fishermen. "It may be that there was also a desire, subconscious perhaps, to show an iron fist towards Israel, in order to soften the hearts of her enemies.... The fishermen did not intend to violate Turkish law and certainly not Turkish sovereignty.... Turkish law, which is concerned for its good name, ... should not be oppressive towards fishermen whose only crime may be that they are Israelis."

**Hatzofe** (National Religious) writes: "Even though we would like to believe that the Turkish courts ... are not influenced by political considerations, it is impossible to understand how the Turkish court could have imposed such a harsh sentence.... Ankara must know that Israel will not be prepared to suffer such affronts. At the same time we should convince the Turks that they will not make the Arab world happy and end UAR territorial claims by dealing harshly with a number of Israeli citizens."

**Herut** says that the "cruel and inhuman" sentence "has shocked not only the defendants and their families, but the entire State of Israel.... Did the judges... want to make a gesture of surrender to the Egyptian dictator? What are the hidden factors behind this verdict, which is without precedent in any enlightened and cultured country?... We consider this cruel sentence ... as a hostile Turkish act against the entire State of Israel, which cannot in any circumstance be ignored. At least now the Foreign Ministry should act quickly.... And it is necessary to arouse world public opinion against this trial that turned into a parody of justice."

**Ha'aretz** (non-party) and **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) discuss road accidents. **Lamerhav** (Abdut Ha'avoda) calls for the readmission of youth movements educating towards kibbutz life to the public schools.

ELI

By MEIR



*"Eli says if the censor passed an announcement of anti-aircraft practice, you can be sure it's really meant to cover up our cloud seeding."*

# U.S. Voting Machine on Show

A MODEL of the voting machine which will be extensively used in Tuesday's elections in the U.S., is on display at the American Library at 20, Bialik Street, Tel Aviv today between 12.30 and 4 p.m. and on Monday between 12.30 and 7 p.m.

The voting machine, first introduced to the U.S. in 1892, has become increasingly popular in recent years. Voters have found that the machines are simple to operate, they are rapid — both in operation and tabulation of results — they are economical, and above all, they are accurate. They also enable voters to ballot in complete secrecy, and they are foolproof and fraud-proof.

Each machine is screened by a curtain which closes automatically before the balloting starts, forming a 120 by 150 cm. cubicle. The main feature of the machine is a voting panel which contains the names of various candidates for whom the voter may register his choice. To make his choice, the voter has only to pull the levers next to the names of his favourite candidates. By turning a switch, his vote is recorded. This switch also flicks all the levers back to neutral and then automatically opens the curtain to allow the next person to exercise his voting rights.

Tabulation of votes is done by built-in computers, which eliminate manual counting and provide almost instantaneous results.

MARGINAL COMMENT

# *Kennedy—Man with a Mind*

*By Max Lerner*

IT is too early to measure all Senator Kennedy's shortcomings and his full stature, but all of America has now had a chance to study him and a pretty clear estimate is emerging. If elected he would be a young President as Presidents go, but he is young chiefly in the sense that he still has dreams and that nothing seems impossible to him, either about his own future or America's.

Kennedy was born to wealth, and doors closed to young Americans of lesser means have been open to him. I doubt, however, whether this should or will count against him. What most people ask is that the money be used meaningfully and that the man for whom they vote should strain his energies beyond money values. Even more, they ask with whom the man identifies himself. As someone has remarked, in this campaign Kennedy is the poor man's rich man and Nixon the rich man's poor man.

★

HE has a mind of his own, divergent from his father's, uncaptive to the hierarchy of his church, persistent in refusing to follow its declared policies on anything that would diminish the traditional American separation of church and state.

Even more important, he has a mind. It will be a refreshing thing once again, after so bleak an interval, to have a man with intellectual tastes and capacities in the White House. The curious notion, so widespread in the 1952 and 1956 campaigns, that it would be dangerous to have brains in the Presidency, has been burnt away in the fiery furnace of recent American reverses.

Kennedy's mind is spare, economical, hard-driving, as so much else about him is. It lacks the verbal magic of Adlai Stevenson, yet it has energy and always it hits at the jugular of a problem. It has command of what material it needs. It is a mind, moreover, which can command others, pick their brains, use their knowledge and skills, infect them with the will to win.

JUST as Kennedy's education has been secular, so his conditionings have been mainly in the liberal direction. He has had to learn many things from hard experience, but he has been open to its lessons. He is not afraid of the burdens of big government and knows that there can be no fulfilled individualism for the lowly and the lonely except in the frame of state action against what oppresses them.

He is part of the toughminded liberal American tradition of self-criticism. Aloof as his life has been from the life of the mass of people, he does not have the contempt and condescension for them that his adversary has shown. He has talked to them on the assumption that they are mature enough to know the truth about their country.

NIXON has been talking about the "hydra-headed" Democratic leadership. He should be more interested in another Greek myth — that of the Medusa head, which men were fearful of facing lest it turn them to stone. To be willing to face the Medusa head of today's world a man must know himself —know who he is, what he wants, where he is going, how he proposes to get there. This is what we mean by identity and Kennedy has identity.

He has grown perceptibly in the course of his hard campaign for the nomination, and even more in these recent weeks of the fierce fight for the election. He has the stuff of growth in him.

In this growth he has found somehow that relation between leader and people—beyond cold logic, beyond what is visible of him to them—which every President has had since Franklin Roosevelt. I am speaking of some circuit of relation set in motion between him and the crowds who come to see and hear him, of the spark of human connection with them.

He will, if elected, once more attract to Washington and the government's service the kind of talented, brainy, committed young Americans who flocked there from the universities in the days of the New Deal and who have since been replaced by wooden men. America will have a hard struggle to win the future even with them. Without them it has little chance.

*New York, November 1.*

NATURE NOTES

# RARE FIND

TODAY my tractor driver brought me a beautiful little bird, only slightly larger than a sparrow. It was still warm, but quite dead. I wonder who or what had killed it — there was an open wound on the underside. I had never seen it before, but when the driver drew my attention to the claws, it was quite easily identified. It was a Wryneck *(Iynx tortilla—Hofekh garon)*, a near relative of the woodpeckers — the two toes forward and two backward point to that. The bird is often on the ground, picking up insects, but it can also be seen on the trunks of trees where it clambers with the aid of these strong toes, contorting its long neck the while, and erecting its feathers in a bushy crest. Its plumage is lovely, but in staid colours, dun, brown and black, also grey. The beauty lies in the regular markings, the wing feather stippled in dark brown on a warm chestnut background, the tail striped in very dark brown on a minutely stippled grey.

The wryneck is a passing migrant in Israel, appearing only in spring and autumn. I believe that this year there are more autumn migrants than in others, for I have also seen numbers of storks feeding right in the shallow carp ponds, and also flights going south. As a rule, the westerly winds in September are so strong that they drive migrants further inland. P.A.

# *A TIPOGRAPHIC ERROR*

By EPHRAIM KISHON



ALL these years we evaded the issue. We refused to face it, we delayed its solution over and over again. But now a clear-cut answer can no longer be avoided. We are entitled to know: is there or is there not tipping in Israel?

The custom of paying over and above payment requested is quite widespread in the Scandinavian countries, Western Europe, North America, Africa, Eastern Europe, Asia, Latin America, Australia and Antarctica. In our country tipping comes into the category of the State Constitution: many believe we are not yet ripe for it.

In the more civilised countries, the inner struggle has long been decided, as we pointed out above. In France, in Italy, every babe-in-arms knows that you have to tip for everything. Rates are immutably fixed: at the restaurant you have to tip 10 per cent of the bill, at the theatre 15 per cent of the usher's collar-size, in the case of information given on the whereabouts of a certain street — five per cent of the informant's age. What could be more touching than the waiter who has a shave at the barber's across the street, tips him 10 lirettas, receives a big *grazie*, and half an hour later the barber eats at the restaurant across the street and returns the 10 lire against the same hearty *grazie*...

Whereas in our country?

Anarchy!

The writer of these lines is subject to practically traumatic anxiousness whenever he rises from his chair in one of these establishments. Sometimes he simply does not rise. Because, for one thing, we would like to help our fellow-man gain an economic foothold, and he, the fellow-man, stands there staring at us suggestively; on the other hand we know that our trade unions categorically reject any kind of tipping, because they consider it a bribe which undermines the worker's class-consciousness. Who are we to infringe Histadrut discipline?

For instance, take the harbour porters whose hands never touch a tip. The titanic clash starts at the gate of the customs shed. The suitcases have arrived. We put our hand in our pocket in an experimental move. The organized worker just looks and does not grasp what on earth we are up to. We pull out our wallet, but watch his every move, so that we may jump aside should the enraged worker throw himself on us, to tear us limb from limb. So far the porter does not react. Silence. Tension. These are critical moments. In a trembling hand we hold out a pound note. The porter shudders... He takes the tip! We are saved!

All right, this happened to be a liberal porter, but what guarantee is there we won't fall one of these days into the hands of some fanatic who will take terrible revenge for the insult? We call upon the trade unions to give tipping legal status in Israel.

*By arrangement with Ma'ariv*

# Reader's Letter

## BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY'S STANDARDS

**Editor, The Jerusalem Post**

Sir, — At a time when Bar-Ilan University seeks recognition as an institution of learning, the question arises as to the principles which underlie it and the manner in which they are put into effect.

I am one of those students who applied unsuccessfully for admission to Bar-Ilan, this year, to study English. A similar application to the Hebrew University had proved successful but as circumstances prevented my living in Jerusalem, I sought admission to Bar-Ilan.

After duly filling out my forms, I was called before a Selection Committee. The interview, which lasted less than ten minutes, was devoted to the question of religious observance. While admitting that I was not religious, I undertook to avoid any conduct which could give offence, and to conform to the rules of the institution. However, the members of the committee must have regarded that as insufficient, for my application was rejected without any grounds being stated.

It seems to me that such a policy of strict segregation on religious grounds is not only unworthy of an institution of learning but might well prove an invention which could return to plague the inventor.

Yours, etc.,

*A. MANISKY*

Tel Aviv, September.

**University Replies**

Sir, — Although Bar-Ilan University is a religious foundation, no student is turned away solely on the grounds of religious non-observance; the admissions policy is in this respect extremely tolerant. It would surprise your correspondent to know of the high proportion of students from non-religious backgrounds amongst the 250 new students admitted this year. Statistics can, in the nature of the case, not be furnished, since, neither on admission nor at any other time, do we classify students according to their degree of religious observance.

Naturally, the Admissions Committee is always interested in forming an opinion of the applicant's character as a man or woman, as well as of his academic attainments, and the interview will often, therefore, range widely over philosophical, religious, and social questions. The serious-minded candidate will always get a sympathetic hearing, however widely his religious views may differ from those of the members of the interviewing Board.

The real error behind your correspondent's letter, however, lies in her (or his) belief that, having been admitted to a particular Department in the Hebrew University, she (or he) was automatically entitled to be admitted to the Bar-Ilan; this is an argument from 'major to minor' which we are not in the least prepared to accept. On the contrary, the extreme pressure of applications for certain courses of study has caused the University to set highly competitive standards for entry and it may be found that, contrary to your correspondent's expectation, this may result in a more vigorous policy of exclusion than that obtaining elsewhere. In fact, the students whom we were able to admit this year over the University as a whole, formed only a fraction of the total number of applicants. Your correspondent is thus in a numerous and not undistinguished company.

Yours, etc.,

*HAROLD FISCH*
*(Associate Professor)*
*Chairman, Committee for Students' Admissions*
*Bar-Ilan University*

Ramat Gan, October.

**PEN FRIENDS**

MISS MINA ANTOKOLETZ, 3180 Heath Ave., Bronx 63, New York, U.S.A., 21, has completed three years of college and is entering nursing school. Would like to correspond with a young man of 23-25.

REINHARD WIERSUM, 16, of Haereweg 10, Emmen, (Gr.), Holland, has a very large collection of stamps and is eager to exchange for Israel stamps, as well as to have a pen pal here. He can correspond in Dutch, English, French and German.

MISS ELAINE LEE, 24 Vaughan Street, Llandudno, Cearns, England, 21, a receptionist, would like to correspond with a male pen-pal.


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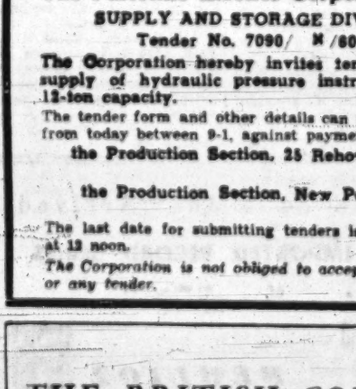
The last date for submitting tenders is Nov. 18, 1960 at 12 noon.

*The Corporation is not obliged to accept the cheapest or any tender.*

*THE BRITISH COUNCIL*

**announces the opening, on November 7, of a Branch LIBRARY at the Rothschild Community Centre, 142 Shderot Hanassi, Haifa, in co-operation with the Israel British Commonwealth Association (Haifa branch) and the James de Rothschild Community Centre.**

The Library will be open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 5.30-8.30 p.m. Those interested in joining are invited to visit it.



it's well understood:

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*The Minister of Agriculture, Aluf Moshe Dayan, vigorously denying that there is any danger to democracy in Israel, at a Student Parliament debate at the Hebrew University.*
Photo by Ron

## After The 'Affair'

WITH Mr. Lavon's decision to consider the "Lavon Affair" closed, there remains only its aftermath. The main task was to restore peace within the Government coalition after Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda had taken a very definite stand on the "Affair" throughout.

They had supported Mr. Lavon's contention that the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee investigate the "Affair" "to the end," at the same time opposing the legal inquiry commission sought by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. The Ministerial Committee compromise move of the chief conciliator, Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, was in the end implemented in the form of a resolution on the part of the Progressive Party's Political Committee, probably owing to Mapai's present inability to adopt any clear decision on the "Affair."

Sunday's Cabinet session was to appoint the Ministerial Committee, following intensive consultations between all coalition partners. Mapam seemed still to press for the continued Knesset Committee airing of the "Affair." A five-man Ministerial Committee was proposed which excluded a Mapam representative, and a relatively quiet three-hour Cabinet discussion on the "Affair" ended with the dramatic departure of the three left-wing Ministers.

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, pounded angrily on the Cabinet table, claiming that he should have been told in advance that his left-wing colleagues were to be excluded from the Ministerial Committee. He walked out from the Cabinet session and was followed soon afterwards by the Mapam Ministers, Mr. M. Bentov and Mr. I. Barzilai, who seemed to take the matter quite calmly.

The Opposition already spoke of a Cabinet crisis, but that same evening three Mapai Minister, Messrs. L. Eshkol, G. Josephthal and M. Dayan, acted as conciliators, and the following day the rupture was mended.

The number of the Ministerial Committee members was increased from five to seven to include Mapam and even Poalei Agudat Yisrael. Mapam was still opposed to coalition discipline in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, but assured Mapai that there would be "maximum coordination and consultation."

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee discussed future procedure and postponed the decision until next week, in order to give Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda a chance to reconcile their stand following the beginning of the work of the special Ministerial Committee.

Mr. Rosen convened the Committee for its first session on Thursday and it is expected that the full text of the Cohn Committee report and the Olshan-Dori inquiry conclusions, which were for the first time put at the disposal of a political forum, will tend to introduce a more informed and matter-of-fact attitude on the "Affair," at least on the part of the coalition parties.

The "Affair" itself gradually disappeared from newspaper headlines and moved back where it actually belonged in the first place: a body of responsible persons able to judge the case on its merit and without public pressure.

## Money Drug

WHEN Britain's currency was tied to the gold standard, the Bank of England was known as the "silent service." Now that currencies all over the world are freed from this automatic control, central banks — which are responsible for the money supply — have to descend from their ivory towers and explain to the public why money cannot be printed without limit. Thus Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, explained his own presence before the Commercial and Industrial Club when he addressed its members in Tel Aviv last week.

The year 1960 has been marked by vigorous economic expansion, and exports have risen by $25m. Yet imports have risen by much the same amount, so that we are advancing no further towards paying our way. "The whole object of exports," stated Mr. Horowitz, "is to improve the balance of payments." Between 1955 and 1959, output increased in Israel by IL-1,350m., yet all this served to diminish the foreign deficit by only $13m. Israel's massive inflow of foreign capital, instead of providing us with the means of tackling our foreign trade problem, has acted as a drug to prevent us from seeing that the problem exists.

It is no coincidence, Mr. Horowitz asserted, that the two years when monetary expansion was most effectively controlled — 1958 and 1959 — were the only two years since the establishment of the State during which the balance of payments showed an appreciable improvement. Mr. Horowitz's conclusion is that the amount of credit must not be allowed to increase more rapidly than the national output, otherwise the excessive purchasing power engendered goes to finance more imports. Yet the rise in the means of payment during the first 10 months of this year has already reached 19.4 per cent, though Israel's national output is increasing by only some 11 per cent per annum.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has a different view, believing that money is too tight and that this hampers industry from securing enough working capital to operate at full capacity. The matter was discussed in the Knesset on Wednesday, on a motion by Dr. Yohanan Bader of Herut, who maintains that Israel has two monetary policies — that of Mr. Horowitz and that of Mr. Sapir. Mr. Eshkol sees only one policy, which takes into account the factors stressed by the Ministry responsible for industrial development and the institution responsible for monetary stability.

## Eban Finds His Way

THE main achievement which the new Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, can rightly be credited with so far is the orderly operation of this year's school terms. Recalling previous experiences, this is no mean attainment.

Still, the Histadrut Teachers' Union, which in fact speaks for all the country's primary school and kindergarten teachers and a number of our secondary school teachers, has begun to complain of procrastination. It charges that two months have already elapsed since the Cabinet appointed a series of committees to discuss teachers' claims, and that these committees have so far produced no results.

This week, the Histadrut finally appointed the long-awaited commission to examine Histadrut teachers' claims that they were being discriminated against in salaries. Among the members were two academic figures well-known in political spheres — Prof. Haim Halperin and Prof. A. Katzir. But this still leaves the teachers dissatisfied concerning the attention their problems are receiving on Government level and especially at the Ministry of Education. It is understood that the Histadrut teachers have taken umbrage at the special treatment meted out by Mr. Eban to the breakaway Association of Secondary School Teachers.

### Discrimination Alleged

The Association does not need any enquiry commission to determine whether discrimination exists; they have always insisted that it does. Mr. Eban, has in fact, a much more difficult partner to handle when dealing with the Association than with the Union; for its members, its Council and Executive, not appointed by parties and not subject to political pressure or Histadrut politics, are more difficult to influence.

Mr. Eban has charmed the heads of the Association into a temporary acquiescence but no one knows quite how long this will hold out. It really depends on whether his colleagues in the Cabinet, and especially Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, will "give him the tools to finish the job." For the Executive of the Association is in rather a ticklish situation; it has put all its support behind Mr. Eban and resisted pressure from extremist elements in the Association, preferring to trust Mr. Eban rather than embark on uncertain measures which may well cause distress to all.

Mr. Eban has thus obtained "breathers" on two occasions from the secondary school teachers, but next week may well be his last chance. His series of talks with key figures deciding teachers' salaries — Histadrut heads, top Finance Ministry officials and heads of local authorities — have not brought great success because they all refused to accept the burden of the necessary financial increases which will result from wage rises for secondary school teachers. Thus he was compelled to bring the matter before the Cabinet, which it is hoped will take decisions in the coming week.

One important point which the secondary school teachers are still pressing for is a special arbitration tribunal to look into their affairs. It will be recalled that Mr. Ben-Gurion originally brought up this idea which was backed by Mr. Eban. The Histadrut came out against it, seeing it as infringing on its activities; but during the summer vacation Mapai Secretary-General Yosef Almogi promised Mr. Yitzhak Einhorn, Chairman of the Association, that the tribunal would be discussed as soon as Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon returned from abroad.

Everyone knows what has happened since then. Considering the state of local political affairs it is understandable why the tribunal issue was not taken up; but of course that does not satisfy the teachers who claim that once and for all their affairs should be looked into by an objective body.

On a different level one can also pay tribute to Mr. Eban. For he went out of his way to exchange views on pedagogical and professional problems with members of the profession. This week he came to Tel Aviv to talk with the members of the Council of the Association and the week before he talked with the Union's Central Committee. He has already revealed himself as a person with original thinking on education.

Talk of a "new look" in the Ministry's policies with teachers has been greatly helped by the appointment of Dr. Hanoch Rinot (Reinhold) as the new Director-General. Dr. Rinot has enormous reserves of prestige amongst the country's teachers, and he will need them. Some observers see in his appointment the beginnings of a general shake-up in the Ministry.

## Tomatoes Blush

"MONEYMAKER" tomatoes seem to belie their name; they have not made any money for the farmers who planted them this year, on orders from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Of all the tomatoes grown in this country, only about 30 per cent on the average are good enough for export. Most of these go to England, and the English prefer the small, round Moneymaker type to the "Merrimond" variety which has been grown and consumed in Israel in the past. Thus while Moneymakers fit for export were short, other tomatoes became a glut, and at the peak of the season hundreds of tons used to be dumped. By ordering the farmers to grow only Moneymakers, the Ministry hoped to rectify both difficulties. The theory was that if 20,000 tons of Moneymakers were produced, about one-third of them would be fit for export while the rest would be consumed by the local population.

However, things did not work out quite that way. Yields were lower than expected, possibly because some of the farmers did not have enough experience with the new type, but mostly because of new plant pests. As a result, local supplies were limited, and prices went up. Ministry of Agriculture circles believed that sufficient quantities of tomatoes would reach the market within about a fortnight, bringing prices down and making it possible to get on with export.

When last year the last ration items were cancelled, the ration books had to be kept for one single item on the low-price ration list: a monthly subsidized allocation of sugar for children.

A few months ago, when the demand to increase the cost-of-living allowance on wages ran into opposition, the compromise settlement was that the allowance would be paid (some of it in instalment) but that simultaneously measures would be taken to reabsorb some of the money. One of these was the abolition of the special sugar ration, which gave each child a kilo of sugar at 27 agorot, instead of the retail price of 67 to 68 agorot. The Treasury estimated that it would save IL5.7m. per year by this one step. However, because of the wave of other price increases, the actual abolition of the sugar ration was postponed several times until this week. To counter complaints from low-income groups, the Treasury then decided to allocate IL200,000 to subsidize sugar purchases by social cases and unemployed.

The price of milk also went up by two agorot per litre, following long-standing complaints by farmers that they were not getting enough for their milk. And the Treasury had its share in other price increases; it published a long list of commodities on which customs or excise were increased, including cotton, furniture, paper products, etc.

## Academic Annual

AFTER the long summer vacation the Hebrew University campus on Givat Ram on the outskirts of Jerusalem came to life with the start of the University's 36th academic year. The main quadrangle, Weizmann Square, became a busy thoroughfare of young men and women on their way to and from Faculty buildings, lecture halls, laboratories, or restaurant. Together with the 1,500 students in the University's Tel Aviv branches of Law, Economics, and Social Sciences, this term's enrolment totalled 7,200 as against 6,875 last year. Included were 500 research students.

New students from abroad numbered 200, some 40 of them non-Jews. The largest number of foreign students came from the U.S. — 140, followed by Canada, 11, and Ethiopia, nine.

A number of entirely new courses have started, and as in every year, new edifices continue to go up on the campus. The newly completed buildings include the Joseph Sprinzak Student Hostel and Hall founded by the Histadrut Executive; the David Marcus Building for Thermonuclear Physics; and the Alberman Building of Organic Chemistry. Less and less of the once bare rocky hill remains as more buildings go up and landscaping is extended. Now under construction are the Sprinzak Institute for Contemporary Jewry, donated by the Jewish Agency and the Government; the George and Morris Levin Physics Building, and the Student Centre of the U.S. Women's League for Israel.

Foremost in importance was the opening this week of the new gigantic Jewish National and University Library in the centre of the campus. With some departments still to be completed, the building now houses half a million books. By next year this will grow to 750,000 volumes. The library owns the world's largest collection of Hebraica and Judaica, and after the premises on Mount Scopus were evacuated in 1948, these stocks were stored in various places in town, chiefly in the Terra Sancta building. Construction and equipping of the building have so far cost IL7m., donated by friends of the University abroad. Its maintenance costs are borne by the University itself. It is hoped that the opening of the Library will greatly boost campus life.

### Opening Ritual

The new term was formally opened with the traditional inauguration meeting in the University's main auditorium. In what has become a ritual, the University orchestra scraped through Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, and the University's President, Prof. Benyamin Mazar, delivered his customary review, wishing both students and teachers well, not failing to mention the University's financial difficulties. The new term was given a send-off with a message of good wishes from President Ben-Zvi.

The long-standing plea of the Tel Aviv Municipal University for official recognition was partially granted by the Council for Higher Education. Graduates of the University — attended by some 1,000 students — would now be able to receive B.A. and B.Sc. degrees in Bible Studies, Talmud, Hebrew Language, Israel History, General History, Zoology and Botany and M.Sc. degrees in microbiology. The Teaching Certificate of the Faculty of Education was also recognized.

## Motorists Win Point

JERUSALEM'S motoring public won an important if partial victory this week when the Ministry of Transport re-opened Jaffa Road to private traffic, though only one-way.

When this arterial thoroughfare was placed off-limits at the beginning of September to all private vehicles, the drivers began to shout and seek justice. The Municipality and the Automobile Club and Tourist Association threw its support behind them. Opening Jaffa Road to one-way private traffic failed to meet the Municipality's demands that certain classes of private drivers — doctors and invalids — should be allowed to use the road freely in either direction. It fell far short of meeting the Association's demands for complete abolition of the regulations except those pertaining to commercial vans.

The fight goes on, but by now much of the heat generated has been diverted into other channels; seeing that the Ministry of Transport honours its promise to move the Egged Station by April 1; and that the Municipality builds sidewalks, parking lots and more roads, to eliminate the causes of the budding traffic bottleneck on Jaffa Road, instead of its effects.

It seems that Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, the Minister, is again attacking a problem indirectly by demanding that the Knesset promulgate amendments permitting the stricter punishment of violators and extending the jurisdiction of traffic magistrates and policemen.

Perhaps these measures are necessary, but there are others that could take care of more immediate difficulties. To name only a few of these: few traffic magistrates are willing to mete out the limit of punishment now at their legal disposal; the police refuse to set up traffic traps to catch violators because this seems an underhand method — although it would materially cut down the number of violations; and thirdly, the slowness of the juridical process allows trials involving deaths to drag on for years.

(Motoring articles, P. III & IV)

*Parliamentary Report* — *By Lea Ben Dor*

# PARTNERS IN INFINITY

QUITE apart from the serious damage that may in the end prove to have been done by the "revelations" and personal quarrels of the Lavon Affair, it certainly ruined Mr. Ben-Gurion's hopes for a fine old ideological argument at the beginning of the Knesset session.

It is his speciality to think two or three moves ahead, like a good chess player. He has an abiding faith in his fellow-men — rather more than in individuals — and he likes to communicate his conclusions to them. On this occasion everybody else only wanted to know what he was going to say or do about Mr. Lavon and therefore found his speech very dull. Several Knesset members and at least one Cabinet Minister were fast asleep in their seats for over an hour, until Mr. Ben-Gurion mentioned the Army and brought them bolt upright. Even then he said little he had not said before.

As a peg for his general argument, Mr. Ben-Gurion latched onto Mr. Hazan, the Mapam leader, who had said there was not enough pioneering in this government. (Three-quarters of Mr. Hazan's speech in the debate had actually been concerned with Mr. Lavon.) If pioneering among young people here had declined, Mr. Ben-Gurion said, that was largely due to the "foreign ideologies" that had been grafted onto it by Mr. Hazan's friends. They had proclaimed that farming was only valid in conjunction with Marxist-Leninist collective ideology. Up to a few years ago, that was. Since the 20th Communist Party Conference in Moscow at which Khrushchev exploded Stalinism, the ideology was Marxist Leninist without the hyphen. The younger generation was not prepared to accept these outmoded rules of conduct, and that was one thing that kept it away, at least from the Mapam kibbutzim. Mr. Ben-Gurion did not seem to think it much loss.

As a result of this clinging to ideology, we now had ten or possibly 11 youth movements, each teaching its own kind of pioneering. Mr. Hazan wanted children to be taught pioneering from the age of six or younger. Mr. Ben-Gurion said he knew of excellent *halutzim* who had never been in a youth movement, but he certainly thought that children should be encouraged to look ahead to serving the nation. But did we really have to teach children aged between six and 14 the fine details between the different kibbutz movements? Could they not all learn pioneering together? Did everything really have to be done in exactly the same way as 20 and 30 and 40 years ago? Did we have to get ourselves petrified like that? There had been political, geographical and social changes. Today's pioneering was at Lachish, where people with no ideologies had been settled on the land and built farms and villages and towns, created new "centres" instead of the "nekudot" ("points") of settlement we had had before. Five years ago, when he lived in the Negev and first proposed this scheme of non-political settlement, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda had declared contemptuously that settlements without party affiliations would never work. After five years Lachish had proved an incomparable pioneering enterprise with its future still before it. After all, the first kibbutz of Degania, which had just celebrated its 50th anniversary, had also been the fruit of willingness to try something new. It was a remarkable appeal, and a remarkable attitude for a man who celebrated his 74th birthday just recently.

* * *

IN his argument with Mr. Serlin, of the General Zionists, he became equally philosophical. Mr. Serlin had said that egalitarianism would end by making us a Levantine state ("perhaps he means Lavon-tine" observed a member). We should stop worrying about differences in salaries, and have proper regard for intellectuals and experts; for teachers. Otherwise they would emigrate and we should be the poorer. Mr. Ben-Gurion said egalitarianism was an empty form. What he sought was partnership for all in the whole enterprise, partnership in everything, whether they had capital or not, partnership for every human. In the past the Jews had known no feudalism or great differences in rank. Each one was brought up to know himself the son of kings and an equal member of the Jewish people. In the word of the Kabbala, we should all be partners in infinity. This was tough going for anyone waiting for the latest instalment of the Great Mystery Thriller, but on the other hand Mr. Ben-Gurion will probably still be building national policy, such as the Negev scheme, on his philosophical views long after the Lavon Affair has simmered down and his discourses are a valuable clue to future trends.

* * *

THERE were some uncomfortable moments when the opposition spokesmen got up to present their draft resolutions and each protested in turn that part of his motion had been deleted by the Speaker. The immediate assumption was that this had been done on security grounds, in connection with the Lavon investigations, but later it proved that all the deletions had been made on technical grounds. Resolutions must not embody matter referred to only by one of the speakers from the floor and not in either the opening or closing speech of the debate, for such an issue should properly be presented as a motion of its own; also, it is technically not right to express approval of the action of a Knesset Committee, which should only be carrying out the instructions of the Knesset. If the rules might have been interpreted more liberally the unpleasant flavour of censorship might have been avoided. But of course this was not a normal debate, with Mr. Ben-Gurion talking about pioneering and everybody else talking about Mr. Lavon.

* * *

IT seemed a relief after this to get to talking about road accidents because here is a subject on which, for once, everyone can agree. Everybody wants to end the slaughter on the roads, and everybody knows that the accident figures are going up steadily all over the world. There is substantial agreement on the proposal of the Minister of Transport, Mr. Ben-Aharon, for stiffer fines and automatic withdrawals of licences for long periods, and new traffic judges, who do not have quite the status of regular judges in the eyes of the public.

The fatal and crippling crashes are caused by what Dr. Kanowitz (Progressives) described as the "Vespa Generation." They have no barricades on which to fight, he said, and therefore they are tempted to show their heroism on the road. Unhappily, they dream of a Vespa, they buy a Vespa, they ride a Vespa and they end in hospital if not in the graveyard. If the thought of losing his life or endangering another driver does not stop a man from cutting a corner too fine, then all the fines in the world will not do the trick.

*THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE* — *By Amnon Bartur*

# NASSER'S STAKE IN SYRIA

SINCE President Nasser's brief visit to the Syrian Region last month, signs have been multiplying that the general mood in that country is giving Cairo some cause for concern. The bomb explosions early last week in Damascus may well have been perpetrated by men working in collaboration with Syrian exiles in Beirut, who may in turn have been getting material help from the Amman authorities; but if the Syrians are keeping quiet at home it is only because they have been left with no choice:

- **The regime, a right-wing authoritarian rule of the army under strict Egyptian control, deprives the Syrians from the help of the only element which can prove effective in such circumstances — the army officers.**
- **The breakdown of the national government, never strong at any time, anyway, makes Syria dependent on some kind of support from a strong neighbour. As things stand now, the Syrians have no great love for King Hussein's regime, while the situation in Iraq is still too confused, and General Kassem's intentions too vague, for them to shift their sympathies to Baghdad.**

This does not, however, prevent the Syrians from feeling discontented or from serious grumbling, and the authorities seem to be very sensitive to this. Last week, after spending three hours in Aleppo, the Middle East correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," Mr. Michael Adams (who is not known as anti-Nasser), was expelled by the authorities in near-panic, a move which led his moderate newspaper to write editorially on Saturday that a semi-revolutionary state might indeed exist in Syria. Back in Beirut, however, Mr. Adams was told by the UAR Embassy officials who had issued his entrance visa that there was nothing to prevent his entrance and that he can go to the Syrian Region whenever he likes...

It is hardly necessary to stress the significance which Cairo attaches to Syria. As long as President Nasser continues to proclaim Arab union as his ultimate goal he will jealously and fanatically hold on to his Syrian province. His very claim to world stature, his freedom in international action and his claim to Arab leadership depend on the stability of his rule in Syria. Without Syria, he will hardly be able to stand up against his rivals in the Arab world such as King Hussein, General Kassem and King Saud. Finally, Egypt's presence in Syria gives her a foothold this side of Suez and provides an ideal base for pan-Arab operations.

It is the enormity of the stake which Cairo feels it has in Syria that explains the care with which the Egyptians tread there. The latest Cabinet reshuffle in the UAR, announced just before Nasser's departure for the United Nations last month, produced a state of affairs where a few carefully selected Syrian officers had become the ruling junta in the Syrian Region under the leadership of Colonel Abdul Hamid al-Sarraj. The measure, which constitutes a significant departure from Cairo's practice of direct rule in Syria over more than two years of the union, was no doubt meant to give the Syrians at least a semblance of autonomy. It is to be noted that Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, who was appointed Nasser's own deputy in Syria just over a year ago, has been absent from the Syrian Region for some months. But it is obvious that Sarraj and his fellow ex-officers (whose ages vary between 31 and 39) are in their present supreme position only because they enjoy Nasser's full confidence.

### State of Parties

The paradox of the Syrian situation lies in the fact that, although there are very few Syrians whom Nasser can really trust, there is no significant active opposition to his regime. The old political parties, officially all banned some time ago, are inactive even where they manage to preserve a semblance of their old frameworks. Apart from the Communists, who have gone underground and who still fight the union with Egypt in their clandestine publications, the Ba'th Socialists are the only group which can still rally its forces in time of need. But they keep quiet; having been the first to plunge into union with Egypt, and being convinced believers in Arab unity, they find themselves in no position to condemn the union despite the fact that the present system has disillusioned them and violates every tenet of their programme.

### Unlucky Position

The Ba'th has, in fact, never had it so bad. At first, taking advantage of their privileged position as champions of the union, its members preserved a cohesion which amounted to active party life. In 1959, following a second season of drought and mounting discontent, the party began to be blamed for most of the ills of the regime, and President Nasser took the opportunity of getting rid of a potential rival, on the pretext that they were an obstacle to his popularity in the Region. When elections to the National Union were held in July last year, the authorities seemed to encourage the Ba'th's opponents actively, with the result that this party won only 250 of the 9,445 local council seats. Two months later, the Ba'thist Minister of National Guidance and Culture, Riad el-Maliki, was dismissed without explanation, and at the end of last December, after consultations with Amer, Nasser announced his acceptance of the resigna-

(Continued on page VIII)

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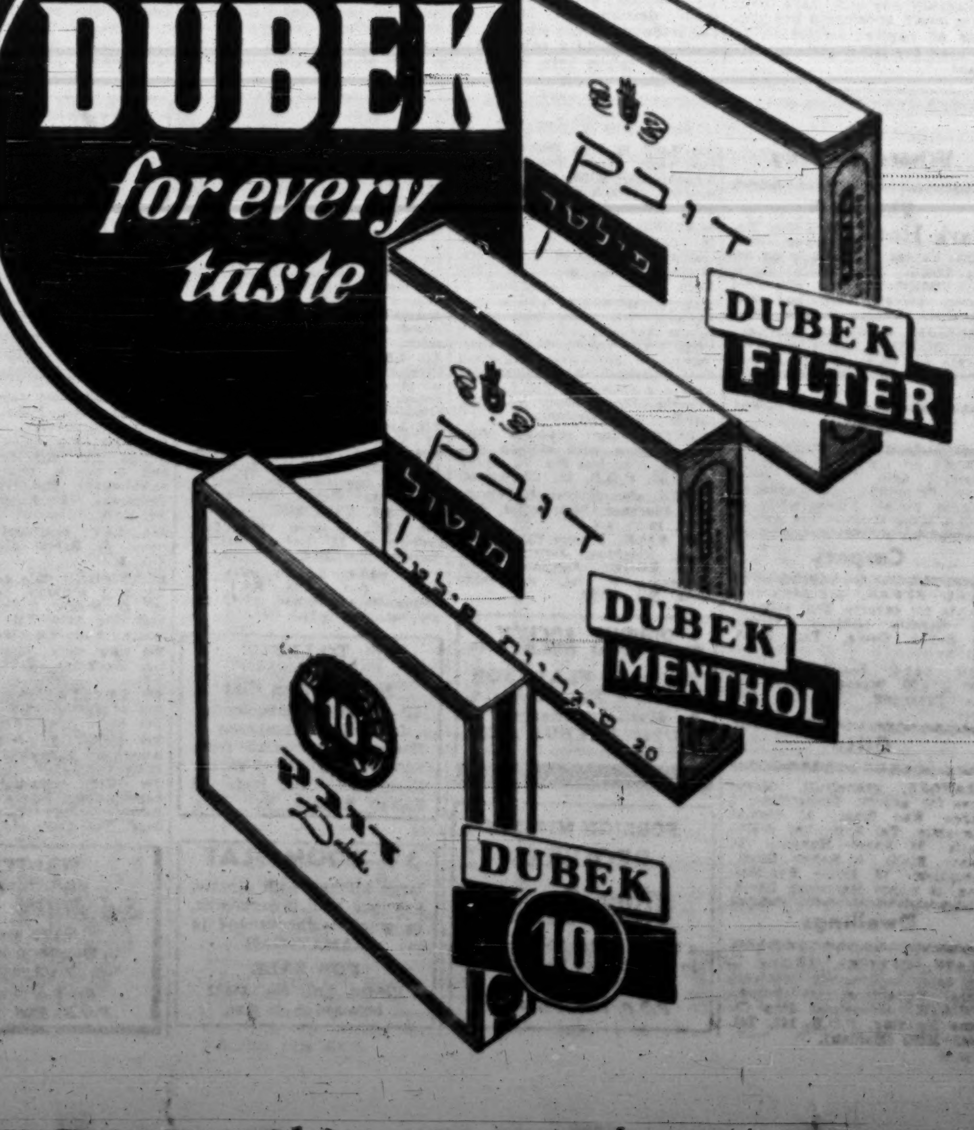
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| | 0850 | B.E.A. | Athens, Rome, London |
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| MON. Nov. 7 | 0100 | EL AL | Teheran |
| | 0800 | EL AL | Rome, Munich |
| | 0800 | EL AL | Istanbul |
| | 0810 | SWISSAIR | Athens, Zurich |
| | 0850 | OLYMPIC | Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | 0955 | AIR FRANCE | Rome, Paris |
| | 1030 | CYPRAIR | Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul |
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| | 0800 | EL AL | Zurich, Brussels |
| | 0820 | ALITALIA | Athens, Rome |
| | 1030 | K.L.M. | Munich, Amsterdam |
| | 1300 | EL AL | Rome, Paris, London, New York |
| WED. Nov. 9 | 0800 | EL AL | Rome, Vienna |
| | 0850 | OLYMPIC | Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | 0955 | AIR FRANCE | Rome, Paris |
| | 1030 | CYPRAIR | Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul |
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| | 1520 | AIR FRANCE | Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo |
| | 1730 | EL AL | Nicosia |
| FRI. Nov. 11 | 0850 | OLYMPIC | Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | 1000 | K.L.M. | Rome, Amsterdam |
| | 1500 | EL AL | Athens, Paris, London, New York |

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|---|---|---|---|
| MON. | Nov. 7 | ISRAEL | New York |
| TUES. | Nov. 8 | MESSAPIA | Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa |
| TUES. | Nov. 8 | HERZL | Limassol, Naples, Marseilles |
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# Wanted—Breakthrough Against Poverty

## Industrialised Nations Could Afford 'Voluntary Tax'

*The following address was delivered by the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. D. Horowitz, at the 15th Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.*

By DAVID HOROWITZ

AN analysis of the problem of underdeveloped countries and of the action to transform the economic conditions in these countries starts from ten fundamental points of departure.

First — Under present conditions, the underdeveloped countries are likely to become poorer and poorer, owing to the rapid increase of population and economic development lagging behind demographic growth, while the highly-developed industrialized nations will rapidly increase further their national income, accelerate their growth and raise their standard of living.

Second — This process can be reversed through large-scale assistance by the highly - developed industrialized countries to underdeveloped countries, promoting large-scale investment and growth.

Third — This transformation is possible if population growth slows up in the underdeveloped countries.

Fourth — Immense initial capital outlay is required to effect an economic breakthrough in the developing countries.

Fifth — This capital investment cannot be based exclusively on internal accumulation and savings, as most of the countries concerned live on, or below, subsistence level, and have only a limited possibility to divert part of their income from consumption to investment.

Sixth — Capital import and investment from outside sources will only to a very limited extent come from sources of private capital driven by power of economic gravitation, attracted by profitability of investment in underdeveloped countries, because for various reasons investment in highly industrialised countries is more secure and profitable.

Seventh — Capital imports must therefore be motivated, in the initial stage, by other factors, and be a result of a deliberate effort and conscious policy directed towards the objective of development.

Eight — Such transfer of capital can be effected without causing serious difficulties to or inflicting hardship on the highly-developed industrialized countries.

Ninth — This transfer of capital will confer benefits not only on the underdeveloped nations, but also on the industrialized nations, by smoothing excessive fluctuations of boom and recession, stabilizing employment and export of capital goods in these countries.

Tenth — To carry into effect such a policy, a plan — in some respects similar to the Marshall Plan, but on a much larger scale and of longer duration — is imperative. Such a plan, under the aegis of the World Bank, could within a reasonable time solve the problem of the economic gap between the industrialized and underdeveloped countries.

### Diverting Consumption

This does not mean that savings, and savings through taxation are precluded from playing any role in the economic growth of underdeveloped nations. Even today the resources at the disposal of some sections of the population can be diverted to investment by a system of incentives and disincentives, as well as by taxation, while conspicuous consumption could be discouraged.

The importance of saving would grow after the initial push and take-off in economic growth. A policy of providing for some lag in the rise of standards of living behind the rapid growth of the gross national product, incentives for voluntary savings and taxation, could accelerate the process of capital formation to be used for large-scale investment.

Nevertheless, the "great leap" of democratic countries could be effected only by supplementing the rather modest capital formation through savings, by outside assistance.

The striking instance of what can be achieved by capital import, which at least partly serves as a substitute for the primary formation of capital, is the settlement and development work in Israel.

### Import of Capital

Of course, the fact that a very rapid economic development was achieved under a democratic and stable regime is the result of several factors, of which the import of capital is only one, although a significant one. The particular political conditions, the spiritual background, the quality of human material, the tension in which the tremendous effort was rooted, all of these created a unique set of circumstances.

The import of capital did not, of course, eliminate entirely the need for policies which must be unpopular — for a period a regime of austerity had to be maintained, along with heavy taxation and the diversion of a large share of resources from consumption to investment. However, to have financed development on the Israel scale by internal capital formation would, even if it had been possible, have resulted in colossal stresses and strains on the social and political structure of the country.

The result of this venture is particularly conclusive since it was carried into effect under the most difficult conditions:

First — demographic growth, by far exceeding the pace in underdeveloped countries. The population increased within 12 years by 138 per cent or by almost two and a half times;

Second — the geo-political background was adverse to development.

Third — the experiment was conducted in a small and arid country, with scarce natural resources, with no coal, iron deposits or substantial oil wells.

Fourth — Part of the population brought into the country was accustomed to a European standard of living and that standard had to be maintained within the framework of a poor and underdeveloped country;

Fifth — the occupational structure of part of the population and its cultural background were unadapted to the exigencies and needs of the country. An occupational reshuffle of most of the population became imperative;

Sixth — people coming from 72 countries, with nearly as many languages, sometimes centuries apart in their development, had to be welded into one ethnic and national entity.

### Annual Increase

Under these difficult conditions, a sustained growth was achieved, reflected in the annual average increase of the gross national product of some 11 per cent in real terms, an increase in exports within the period 1950 to 1959 from $30m. to $177m. While in 1949, only 12 per cent of imports were covered by income from exports, in 1959 the proportion was 42 per cent. In 1949 a population of one million was supplied with foodstuffs from local production up to 50 per cent; in 1959 a population of two million was supplied from domestic production at the rate of 70 per cent.

What has been accomplished proves that sustained economic growth at an accelerated pace can be achieved under a regime of democracy. Substantial imports of capital is an essential precondition of such development. Even if the imponderabilia which play such an important role in Israel are taken into account, this venture seems to allow for some more universal conclusions as to the possibility of rapid and sustained economic growth, within the framework of democracy and political stability, provided a large continuous import of capital, during a sufficiently long period of time, is maintained.

Marshall Aid to Europe provides further most convincing evidence on an immense scale that import of capital in large dimensions within a relatively short period of time is likely to bring into effect the desired breakthrough.

In this sense, the Marshall Aid was the precursor of the assistance to underdeveloped nations in a later period.

It is true that in one respect the analogy between the Marshall Plan and a similar undertaking in underdeveloped countries would be misleading. The European countries were endowed with skill, know-how, industrial tradition and managerial experience, to an incomparably larger extent than the underdeveloped countries. However, the Marshall Plan also encountered some enormous difficulties. It was carried out in a period of physical shortages. Pent-up demand and swollen purchasing power in the European countries exerted irresistible pressures. At the same time, the only country which was able to offer assistance on a substantial scale and assumed responsibility for the Plan and mobilized its resources for this purpose — the U.S. — had not yet worked off the over-liquidity of its own economy. The pent-up demand in the U.S.A. itself only 4 years after the end of the World War was still subjecting the economy to stresses and strains.

### Investment in Europe

Some $12,600m. were poured into Europe within a relatively short period of time and the results were most encouraging.

Almost in the whole of Western Europe production exceeded within two and a half years the level of pre-war output. The aid was extended predominantly in the form of grants, while the counterpart funds were either applied to the reduction of the public debt as a disinflationary measure or to increasing the productivity of agriculture and industry. It is worthy of mention that the original plan envisaged an expenditure of $17,000m. but the task of reconstruction was fully implemented with $13,000m.

Within one decade, the dollar shortage which had wrought such havoc in international trade was overcome. The reconstruction of Europe is by now completed. Physical shortages have disappeared, the standard of living has risen and Europe today is in a position substantially to contribute to the assistance of underdeveloped nations.

The full success of the operation is due, among other factors, to its huge scope, to its completion within a short period of time and to its realistic approach to the problem of indebtedness. The point of departure was that, under the circumstances, assistance — if it is to achieve its main purpose of quicker reconstruction — could not be based on extension of commercial credits alone.

Thus, the new instrument of a break through the vicious circle of poverty breeding poverty, cutting production and investment and leading to deteriorating standards of life, is a large-scale capital transfer to the underdeveloped countries.

The operation must be on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the task. A trickle of capital imported into the less developed areas remains, however, a Sisyphean effort, always overtaken and defeated by the growth of population and the declining standards of life.

Input of capital and skills would have to lay the foundations for an autonomous formation of capital after a period of initial growth, which would gather momentum and become self-perpetuating in the course of time.

The implementation of this task is presently facilitated by the fact that it is on a much broader basis than the Marshall Plan. The Marshall Plan was undertaken by the United States which had to shoulder the burden alone. Now after Europe's recovery, the whole of Western Europe and other developed countries could participate in extending assistance to underdeveloped parts of the world. This great venture should be under the leadership of the World Bank, the name of which is International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The task of *reconstruction* is completed. It is time for the implementation of large-scale development.

### Plan with Vision

What is needed is a plan with a vision. The highly-developed industrialized parts of the world would have to contribute, on the average, one-and-a-half per cent of their gross national product per annum during a period of 10 years for the development of the underdeveloped countries. The result would be a flow of about $14—15,000m. per annum during a period of 10 years. If an average rate of saving of over 10 per cent of the national income of the underdeveloped countries is added, the amount of investment would be increased by another $15—16,000m. making an investment of about $30,000m. per annum possible. Such import of capital, linked with a reasonable rate of internal accumulation of capital and proper selectivity of investment and slowing up of demographic growth, should launch the underdeveloped parts of the world within a decade on the road to self-sustained growth.

This is the idea of an international welfare community, which should narrow, and in the long-run eliminate, the gap between the developed and underdeveloped parts of the world.

# A Leaking Tap, Rampant

## Tel Aviv Municipality Battles Water Waste

By Meirav Dudman

*Appalled English engineer visiting Israel factory — "But all those leaking taps!"*

*Representative of local management, reassuringly— "Oh, don't worry, we're getting rubber boots for the workers."*

WATER-consciousness in Tel Aviv and the surrounding areas is relatively new. Up to a few years ago, water rates were included in general taxes. Industrial as well as individual thrift was unknown — as reflected in witticisms such as the above.

Now however, as the figures show, (1959 consumption, 54,000,000 cubic metres, down 2,000,000 from 56,000,000 in 1958) something is being done about it. An absolute saving, in the face of a growing population and an expected consumption increase of two per cent (the anticipated annual increase throughout the world in industrialized centres) has been achieved by education and metering.

Why is Tel Aviv's annual *per capita* consumption (350 cubic metres in 1957) traditionally more than twice that of Haifa (160 cubic metres) or Jerusalem (115 cubic metres)? Don't the people in the other cities wash? Not at all, according to M. Dothan, Director of the Tel Aviv Municipality's Water and Lighting Department. Dothan, while instituting a rigorous conservation programme, is ready to defend his own water-users.

For one thing, he points out that it is easier to clean a sloping city such as Haifa than a level one like Tel Aviv. For another, Tel Aviv has an enormous number of "visitors" each day — 200,000 according to official estimates. These out-of-towners arrive daily to do business and shop; they meanwhile also wash their hands. Their consumption flows statistically onto the Tel Aviv *per capita* figure. Then too, the large concentration of industry in the area swells the figure; so does the ever-increasing standard of living.

Industry, too, must do its share. "One company here," says Dothan, "uses far too large a percentage of our water." And he adds ominously, "We have warned them." Industry must install equipment to re-circulate water used for cooling purposes or, within a reasonable length of time, it will be forced to.

Dothan is delighted by the success in the last four months of a ten-man inspection team which has covered half the city requesting Tel Avivians to repair leaky faucets within 72 hours. So far, according to Dothan, about 5 per cent of the homes inspected have required repairs, and 100 per cent of these tenants have made the necessary arrangements. "The children run out now when they see the inspector coming on his return trip," says Dothan, "shouting 'It's fixed! It's fixed!'" The children, in any case, are growing up with the problem, and basic educational work is being carried on in the school system.

### Collective Bills

The circumstance which strikes many citizens as bitterly unfair is the determination of water bills for individual families in multi-unit buildings. This is done by apportioning total usage in accordance with number of rooms per unit. There is some feeling that this should, instead, be done in terms of persons per family.

The big difficulty here lies in what may be called "general" or collective use. While even the thirstiest Tel Avivian cannot manage to drink much more than two litres of liquids a day, his "general" consumption averages out at 180 litres. This includes the gardener's activities, washing the floors and possibly the car, etc. And this is where the Municipality finds enormous discrepancies, even for identical buildings with comparable numbers of tenants.

The Municipality does not care in the least how the total bill is apportioned. The present method has been worked out as most practical. If families wish to do their own statistical work and in some way pro-rate general consumption to the readings on their individual meters, where such exist, the Municipality has not the slightest objection. It will, in fact, give a five per cent discount if the bill is collected and paid in a lump sum.

Some families have a great urge to install individual meters (one lay on Dothan's desk — looking much like a telephone dial). One household, he wryly recalls, spent IL800 on individual installation — a sum he doubts can ever be recouped by possible savings, since nothing will affect the apportionment of general usage unless the tenants get together and hire a statistician.

This was the general position of the Municipality when, over a year ago, the metering of old houses began. Individual metering would have cost IL20m. and taken five years, Dothan estimates. General metering costs only 13 per cent of this figure, and two-thirds of the city is already covered.

Tel Aviv's water supply comes from the source of the Yarkon River, and from local wells. The ultimate source is, of course, rainfall.

In this connection, the consternation of the Englishman in the joke is surprisingly understandable: for there is a striking statistical similarity between the rainfall of London and Tel Aviv. Each averages about 500 millimetres a year. But there are also striking differences. English rainfall is from the engineer's standpoint (if not from the pale inhabitant's) far more efficient. It is generally distributed throughout 160 days a year—three weeks without rain is an exceptional period. And since temperatures are far lower, not nearly so much water is lost through evaporation. Israel's rainfall distribution is unevenly distributed not only in time but also in space: 75 per cent of the North's heavy rainfall is unused, while the Negev, of course, receives hardly any.

The eventual goal toward which Dothan's Department is aiming — present plans extend as far ahead as 1965 — is a reduction to an annual *per capita* consumption of something like 110 cubic metres. This, as compared to 1958, means a saving of about one third of peak past total consumption. This by no means implies a Municipal anti-washing policy — merely an anti-waste one. An appropriate coat-of-arms for Israel could be a sort of Faucet Sinister: a leaking tap rampant on a field of parched earth.



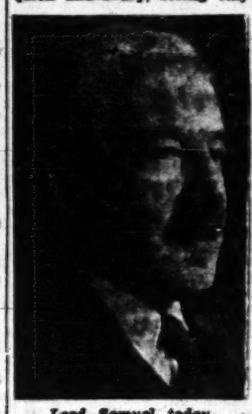
*Lord Samuel at High Commissioner in Jerusalem, flanked by Sir Winston Churchill and King Abdullah of Jordan. At rear, left to right, are Lady Samuel, Sir Ronald Storrs, James Rothschild and Edwin Samuel.*

# With Samuel on The Mount of Olives

By Max Nurock

SUNDAY is the 90th birthday of the Right Honourable Herbert Louis, Viscount Samuel of Mount Carmel and of Toxteth, Privy Councillor, recipient of the rare Order of Merit and a dozen glittering decorations and degrees, Elder Statesman, erudite philosopher, last of the true Liberals and great Jew.

Liberal that he was, and that he still is, it was second nature for him to be meticulous in scrutinizing both sides of the Palestine problem, in the first critical days. What was wanted then, however, was one-track partisanship, quick and sharp, seeing only one side, building foundations for the Jewish Commonwealth which was predictable in the background and understandable in the rather tight terms of the Balfour Declaration, and which was written plainly into the Mandate a few years afterwards.



*Lord Samuel today.*

Yet I am pretty sure that Samuel himself, surveying the present against a retentive recollection of the past, feels that his contribution to the making of Israel was honest, right and worthwhile, and that it will gain in recognition and respect as time goes on. State documents, I believe, vouch for it that, at the beginning of the First World War, his recorded and spoken views in the British Cabinet on Israel's future were as boldly Zionist as any Congress could wish.

I pay him now the tribute of my own grateful, affectionate and admiring memories. In the Spring of 1920, I used to clamber from Zichron Moshe on many a Sabbath morning to the Mount of Olives and Military Headquarters, where Samuel, on Cabinet mission, was drafting a blueprint for a Civil Government. We would descend for prayers in the Old City and back again the weary upward way; which did not put him out at all, for until his seventies he thought nothing of a 20-mile hike at the week-end. But the starry-eyed Jews of Jerusalem preferred to envision him riding up and down in a heavenly chariot, and my unimportant self was given the vicarious doubt of this viceregal dispensation.

I was of those who met him on the first of July, 1920. Handsome, upright, in the plumes and white uniform of a British proconsul, he came ashore at Jaffa to a salvo from the guns of a cruiser of the Royal Navy. I remember how the cars for the journey to Jerusalem were switched suddenly to foil a suspected threat by Arabs against his life.

I evoke Shabbat Nahamu of August 1920, the Hurva Synagogue, the rich carpets spread for this Prince in Israel by ecstatic spectators over the cobblestones of the Jewish Street, the flowers strewn in his path, the vast and reverent concourse in the synagogue, the breathless hush as Samuel spoke: "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people," and the tremendous sigh that went up from the worshippers as the terrific meaning of the moment was borne in on them.

### Logic and Courtesy

I stayed at his threshold on the Mount of Olives for five years. I saw all and all manner of men enter his room, and never a one leave it with outward or visible expression of enmity, of chagrin or resentment. Samuel did not always say yes, but he could say no with logic, persuasiveness and courtesy, whether it was to Winston Churchill, Lawrence of Arabia, Ronald Storrs, or Arthur Balfour himself. Or it was at times the sinister Mufti or the bland Ragheb Bay Nashashibi. Or it might be David Yellin, Chief Rabbi Meir, Menahem Ussischkin, Fred Kisch or Haim Arlosoroff.

I was there when, from brief notes jotted down in enviable clarity with his familiar gold pencil, Samuel dictated the entire text of a long White Paper to be presented to Parliament, with such sureness and mastery of his subject that not a comma had to be changed in the manuscript, and so it went, immaculate, to press. I can still hear the echoes of his exquisitely modulated English when once, in wise and witty opening words, he gently stole the thunder of a heavily advertised professional spell-binder.

I bring to mind his enduring interest in the country after he had ceased to be its High Commissioner, his visits as a vigorous and shrewd member of the Board of Directors of the Palestine Electric Corporation, or, for the academic purposes he enjoys so much, to attend meetings of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, which has so properly done him such high honour in perpetuity.

From a Kol Yisrael broadcast

# Right Guidance Finds Students Right Job

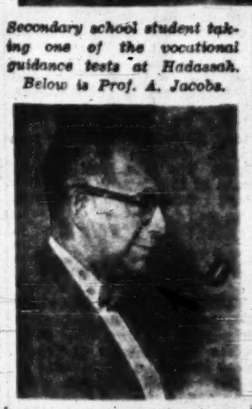
By a Special Correspondent

THE 150 delegates from 14 countries who came to Jerusalem for the International Conference on Vocational Guidance some weeks ago found interesting study material in the problems our country faces in absorbing handicapped persons from various ethnic groups and backgrounds; but for the Israel participants, the meeting was primarily an opportunity to realize how much more could be done to normalize the lives of our handicapped.

It was this purpose that was uppermost in the mind of Dr. Ervin Eliezer Arnstein, the late Director of the Hadassah Vocational Guidance Bureau, when he launched the idea of holding the conference in Israel; and it is with this object that Professor Abraham Jacobs, Professor of Education at Columbia University, stayed behind after the meeting in order to help Hadassah's Vocational Education Services evaluate their guidance services and decide on the direction of their development in the future.



*Secondary school student taking one of the vocational guidance tests at Hadassah. Below is Prof. A. Jacobs.*



### Not Followed Up

Professor Jacobs, a friendly, tall man in pale-rimmed glasses whom we interviewed before his departure, found the standard of vocational guidance in Israel excellent on an elementary school level: "Psycho-technical testing gives school authorities a good idea of what the pupil should study. The deficiency lies in the fact that this is not usually followed up. Israel must bring vocational counselling into the secondary school environment and integrate it with the needs of the country. It saves a lot of trial and error," explained Professor Jacobs, describing the lack of follow-up of elementary school tests as "taking an X-ray without pursuing the results." He emphasized the need for counselling, as well as testing, at the secondary school level, for it enabled the youngster to elaborate on his own ideas and ambitions and gave vocational guidance personnel an opportunity to assess his personality and ability closer.

The Hadassah Bureau, the visiting guidance specialist believed, could make its best contribution to Israel's vocational guidance facilities by embarking on a pilot scale on new schemes which the government cannot yet carry out. Just as Hadassah had pioneered the idea of comprehensive testing in Jerusalem's elementary schools, so it could now demonstrate the value of counselling through programmes of its own, said Professor Jacobs, noting that the follow-up research instituted by Hadassah had already proved its worth.

Professor Jacobs firmly believes that testing and counselling at the proper stages eventually lead to the right people being in the right jobs. The concept must therefore win acceptance in the country at large. "This is particularly vital in Israel which has a crying need for the utilization of manpower," he exclaimed with enthusiasm. Three sets of measures were called for before anything else:

- A comprehensive counselling programme for the school population;
- The classification of occupations to harness guidance to the country's needs;
- Training many more professional counsellors, so that the guidance services can be expanded and improved.

The visiting expert felt that the urgency of this last point called for a two-pronged attack: sending Israelis to the U.S. for long-term specialized training, and instituting local courses in counselling for personnel in allied professions, such as social work. "The Hadassah Bureau could play another important role by providing internship facilities for such courses," he commented.

Vocational counselling and guidance for the handicapped demand even more specialized training, but Professor Jacobs, who is an expert in this field, has been impressed with the work being done here and feels that the recent conference must have done much to make the country aware of its shortcomings in this domain.


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**LEARN** modern dances with Prof. Leon, 17 Rehov Sheinkin, Tel Aviv.

**THE EXCLUSIVE** school of Ballroom dancing "DUO," 3 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

## Personal

**H. RABICEW** from Caracas, Venezuela; please contact Barnett Shine of London at Galei Kinneret Hotel, Tiberias.

## Purchase—Sale

**WANTED:** first-class refrigerator and washing machine, from private owner only. P.O.B. 14159, Tel Aviv.

**FOR SALE** electric stove, almost new, four cooking elements, large, baking oven. Sharon, 20 Sderoth Ben-Dvi, Ramat Gan. Buses 35, 63.

**EUROPEAN** quality furniture, bedroom, dining room and other suites. Sheiner, 6 Rehov Avoda, Tel Aviv.

## Radios-Gramophones

**GRUNDIG** Philips Radios 1960 Hi-Fi Stereo Models - Tape recorders - Transistors - Gramophones - Shavers - Sale - Repair. Orders for Restitution recipients also accepted. Rieber, 34 Rehov Hehalutz, Haifa.

**TAPE RECORDERS**, Radios, Hi-Fi Pick-Up. Sales and Service. Radio Laboratory, Picard and Leitner, 120 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 27810.

**TAPE RECORDER,**
**WEBCOR**, high fidelity, new, for sale. Tel. 22079 or 23083, Jerusalem.

## Services

**TYPEWRITERS**, calculators, large selection. Servicing and for hire. Sub-agents Olivetti-Facit. Raschichlul, Tel. 22363, Jerusalem.

## Situations Vacant

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS**, Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures: Applications are invited for appointment as Lector in Hebrew at the annual salary of £975. The appointment is normally for one year. Substantial experience in Modern Hebrew is essential. The duties of the post are mainly to conduct conversation groups and to assist in tutorials. If suitably qualified, the successful candidate may be asked, for an additional payment, to give a series of about 50 lectures in each session to be called the Montague Burton Lectures on Modern Hebrew Literature. Applications (three copies) stating date of birth, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should reach the Registrar, The University, Leeds 2 (from whom further particulars may be obtained) not later than November 25, 1960.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY** cutters, patternmakers, machinists for high grade ladies dresses, coats and suits. Apply Sundays to Thursdays from 8-5 Telya Model, Bnei Brak, 96 Kvish Hashomer. Bus 59 from Central Bus Station, Tel Aviv.

**EXPERIENCED** English shorthand-typist independent commercial correspondent for permanent position with old established firm needed for whole or half days (mornings). Apply: "Correspondent," P.O.B. 952, Tel Aviv.

**TEACHER** of Ballroom dancing required. "DUO," 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

## Situations Wanted

**ENGLISH** Shorthand-typist (female) perfect Hebrew, German, seeks part-time position. I ofer, 21 Yarkona Street, Tel Aviv.

**ELECTRO-MECHANICAL** Engineer, 18 years' experience water supply, mining (4 central Africa), perfect English, French, Available immediately. Write: No. 5620, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

**Independent Secretary-correspondent English-German**
**SHORTHAND TYPIST**
fluent French, good Hebrew, Spanish and Italian wishes to improve position. Apply: No. 7251, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

**SITUATION WANTED**
Young man, secondary vocational school graduate, six years practical experience in Auto-Mechanics, after military service
*seeks suitable employment*
as instructor in vocational school, industrial enterprises, etc.
Apply No. 883, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

**DOCUMENTALIST** and technical translator from Russian, German, Rumanian, French, Italian into English, German; 15 years' background in translations and independent documentation, abstracting, seeks suitable position or homework. Apply to Adolph Wald, 7 Rehov Hapalmach, Bat Yam-Amidar.

**INSURANCE** secretary (female), 6 years' experience all branches, English-Hebrew typing, seeks position. Write: No. 3436, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

**ENGLISH** secretary, perfect Hebrew, knowledge German, seeks position. Tel. 61299, Tel Aviv, 1-3 p.m.

## Vehicles

**BEFORE** buying or selling a car consult AUTOTRADE, 8 Rehov Allenby, Haifa. Tel. 46363.

**1955 AUSTIN** Metropolitan, T.T. plates, for sale to tourist or temporary resident. Tel. Jackson, 20039, Jerusalem, 9-11 a.m., 4-6 p.m.

**1961 FIAT** for sale, from IL8,900 Proskauer, Tel. 96391, 14 Derekh Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv.

**1958 ETTA** for sale. Tel. 81193, Haifa, between 8—9 a.m., 7—8 p.m.

**FORD STATION** delivery van, 1942 model, 30 HP., for sale due to illness, IL850. Write: P.O.B. 5306, Haifa.

**WANTED** to buy from temporary resident or tourist, almost new car (not less than 16 h.p.) Tel. 44406 Tel Aviv (afternoons).

## Miscellaneous

**HYGIENIC** individual facials by graduate cosmetician. Rachel Schwartz, 4 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, phone appointments, 34302, Jerusalem.

**INVISIBLE MENDING**, dry cleaning, dyeing, with guarantee. Ilana, 83 Allenby Rd. (passage), Tel Aviv.

# ROLE FOR BONUS SHARES, RIGHTS ISSUES

## They Are Help to Stock Exchange as Well as to Shareholders

By H. HERZBERG

WHEN the Ata Textile Works decided some time ago to pay its annual dividend to shareholders in the form of 10 per cent bonus shares, an economic weekly wrote: "The recent issue of bonus shares by Ata was officially described as something better than a cash dividend, but in fact it bestows no real benefit on the shareholder. A bonus share issue is simply a change in the nominal value of the securities in the shareholders' possession. It does not create any new or additional values and does not transfer property from the company to the shareholders."

This statement is theoretically correct. Nevertheless shareholders were obviously of the opinion that the bonus was better than a cash dividend. They reasoned as follows: If the company had paid a cash dividend of 13 1/3 per cent gross (equivalent to 10 per cent after tax deduction at source), this amount would have been subject to full taxation, according to the maximum tax liability of the shareholder. As against this, a ten per cent dividend in bonus shares was worth 23.2 per cent tax-free on the ex-dividend date since the new shares could have been sold at this price on the market. As a matter of fact, since the bonus was announced the quotation of Ata shares has appreciated more than the average of other share quotations, which shows the public's appreciation for this kind of bonus dividends.

How is one to explain this contradiction between the theoretically correct opinion of an economic writer, and the attitude of the ordinary investor, who is interested not in theory but in real money values?

### Public Appreciation

This question is of topical interest in this country for many local companies have recently distributed bonus shares. Moreover the boom conditions now prevailing on our shares market are, to a considerable extent, to be attributed to the public's appreciation of such bonus distributions.

There are three main types of bonus distributions. In the most common, the company — in addition to paying the usual cash dividend—decides to capitalize part of its open (or hidden) reserves and to distribute them to their shareholders in the form of bonus shares. The theoretical analyst argues correctly that the "bonus" is no real gift. Since the total of the company's worth belongs to the shareholders the distribution of the bonus means only that the nominal value of the individual shareholding is increased, but it does not increase the real worth of the company's assets nor the size of the shareholder's share in the company.

Nevertheless, this does not correspond to economic reality. It goes without saying that the annual profit earned by a company belongs to the shareholders and should be distributed to them. However, part of the profit is mostly retained by the companies — and used for additional current investments — "ploughed back." Without such internal savings companies either could not expand or would have to apply to the market nearly every year with new (mostly small) share issues in order to raise the capital required for their growth. Obviously the necessity for "ploughing back" is very real in Israel. The natural growth of our dynamic economy coupled with the special conditions of an inflationary situation and a credit shortage forces growing companies to save a considerable part of their profits for further investments and creates the need for additional "working capital."

### Chance for Profit

When, in line with this, part of the profit is ploughed back, the company's own means increase and it is to be assumed that under a good management a higher profit will be attained, not necessarily in the following year, but in the course of time. The shareholder is therefore justified in anticipating a higher dividend in future. But companies are as a rule reluctant to increase the dividend rate too steeply, both in order to avoid stronger fluctuations in their dividend records and because the public may be under the impression that a high nominal dividend reflects exorbitant earnings, without heeding the fact that the nominal share-capital, to which the dividend rate is related, represents only a portion of the total capital.

This issue has taken an increased importance in view of the recent suggestions of left-wing cabinet ministers that excessive profits be curtailed. For it would be justified to say that a company distributing 18 per cent dividend on its nominal capital has made an excessive profit. The proverbial man-in-the-street in this country would perhaps easily give his support to such a view. However, that would be a rather rash judgment, as long as the real capital employed by this enterprise has not been examined. If, for instance, Company A has made during each of 10 years a profit of 15 per cent on its registered capital and distributed yearly a dividend of only seven per cent, "ploughing back" the balance, it is evident that its real capital has grown to more than double of the registered capital in the course of the 10 years. This additional capital has in fact been subscribed by the shareholders, who received each year much less on their investment than was really earned thereon. And a dividend of 18 per cent on the registered capital would mean in this case distributing less than nine per cent of the real capital.

Under these circumstances it is reasonable that companies decide from time to time to adapt their registered capital to the real capital employed in the enterprise, by capitalizing reserves and distributing them in the form of bonus shares. However, if a company distributes part of these "retained old savings" in the form of, say, a 10 per cent bonus, and continues paying an unchanged dividend, this means a rise of ten per cent in the value of the dividend because the old distribution rate is now paid on a registered capital which is that much bigger. Indeed, conservative companies usually distribute bonuses only when they hope to be able to maintain the old dividend rate on the increased nominal capital. Therefore the Stock Exchange usually values such capital bonuses accordingly: sometimes the bonus announcement in itself causes a price rise, so that on the ex-bonus date the quotation is approximately the same as it was before the bonus was announced. This represents the official acknowledgment of the fact that the profits retained in the past have raised the net worth and the profitability of the enterprise.

In Israel two companies distributed substantial capital bonuses in addition to their regular dividends during the last two years: — Bank Leumi Investment Co.: twice a capital bonus of 10 per cent and "Delek": once a capital bonus of 25 per cent. Both companies did not only maintain their old dividend rate, but paid last year even somewhat more on the increased nominal capital.

The second type of bonus issues is the distribution of the annual dividend in bonus shares instead of in cash — as was done by Ata this year. As a rule, this is done because the Company is of the opinion that it requires the profit for additional investment. It is obvious that a company which has made a profit but wishes to plough back the amounts in full will prefer distributing bonus shares to not paying any dividend at all, at least in a case when it presumes that the old dividend rate can easily be maintained on the increased capital. The shareholder obviously has the alternative of selling the new bonus shares and thereby realizing the distributed profit in cash. However, the proportion of his holdings in the company's net worth would thereby be slightly decreased. But had the company paid the dividend in cash and floated a new share issue to raise the required amounts, without the shareholder subscribing for these shares in proportion to his old holdings, the same decrease would have taken place.

### Rights Issues

The third form of bonus distribution, which is frequently not recognized as such, are the so-called "rights issues." A company intending to increase its share capital decides to make an offer of new shares to its old shareholders at a preferential rate (in a certain proportion to their old holdings.) This is presumably induced by the following reasoning: It is not easy to set for new shares a reasonable price, which will neither interfere with successful floating of the new shares nor put old shareholders at an unfair disadvantage by "watering down" the capital through a low issue price. However, if the offer is made to the existing shareholders, the issue price is relatively unimportant, since shareholders who have no money to take up the new shares can always sell their "rights" at the market price. By making such issues at a low price, but with the intention of maintaining the existing dividend rate on the increased capital as well, the companies are in point-of-fact distributing very substantial bonuses to their shareholders.

This kind of bonus distributions through rights issues of new shares is popular both here and abroad. In our country such cheap rights issues have been floated in the past few years by Bank Leumi, by Delek, the Israel Land Development Co., the Central Mortgage Bank, etc.

We thus see that the distribution of bonus shares is not an outright payment to the shareholder, who in fact has already paid for the new shares by having received over the years lower dividends than would have been warranted by the company's profits. However, such distributions correct unreasonable relations between the nominal and the real value of the share capital and are appreciated by shareholders, for they represent a basis for anticipating higher income and enable the Stock Exchange to make a better evaluation of the real value of the shares.

*This is the second of two articles. The first appeared last Friday.*

STOCKS & COMMODITIES:

## Tel Aviv Market Irregular

CONSIDERABLE fluctuations were reported in the ordinary shares section during the week under review. The trend was not uniform and while some of the shares kept their ground and even improved slightly, others withdrew by a few points. It appears that the cash needed for Ata on the one hand and the intention of some investors to realise their profits on the other, brought some offers to the market which could be absorbed only at lower levels. On Thursday last week there was a further drop in prices while Sunday and Monday marked a significant recovery; on Tuesday and Wednesday this week the trend was again reversed and the general level on Wednesday was slightly lower than a week earlier. The firm spots included Fertilizers and Chemicals (a gain of some seven points), Rassco Preferred ordinary (5 points), Housing Mortgage (nine points higher than a week ago though below their best), Ellern Investment (13 points up) and Phoenicia Glass Works (three points.

On the other hand Bank Leumi Investment withdrew by close to 15 points and American-Israeli Paper Mills by seven, while smaller losses were recorded in Africa Palestine, I.L.D.C., Palestine Cold Storage, Alliance Tire and a few others. Moller Textile Corporation recently published their yearly report without indicating any intended dividend, which, of course, is rather disappointing.

6% Registered Sterling A Stock advanced by some 10 points after its reintroduction while 6% Palestine Electric Second Pref. lost part of their previous gains quickly. The Yam Hamelah debentures have not yet been reintroduced; it appears that their recognition as a foreign security has not yet been finally settled.

On the Blue List Yam Hamelah B. Founders gained 14 points during the week and reached a new all-time high, probably in expectation of the agreement concerning the reorganization of the company with very considerable foreign means. It may be recalled that Yam Hamelah shares have not yet paid any dividend and it is doubtful whether any can be expected shortly. However, it appears that those investors who are prepared to buy these shares at the present price hope to benefit from future plans if and when they are implemented.

Among the oil shares Naphta touched a new high of 187 pts. during the week but later slightly reacted and lost a few points. The market in these shares remains active and the beginning of work on the new gas pipeline from Rahar to Sdom, along with favourable news from drilling fields, are encouraging investors. Also steady were Lapidoth which closed at 41 on Wednesday. Here too interest is displayed in the favourable reports from new drillings.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

## Economic News from Abroad

### Algeria's Industries

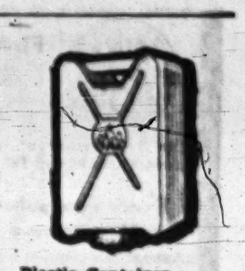
While outside factors have played a major part in stiffening Algerian resistance to French peace proposals, it is now obvious that another cause has been the lag in implementing the ambitious plan for economic development of Algeria announced by General de Gaulle in Constantine two years ago. The targets set in that plan would have required an investment of about $1,000m. annually for a period of ten years, one half of which would have gone to industry. In order to attract industrial investment to Algeria, the French government has offered lavish subsidies, tax rebates and other advantages. It seems even to have guaranteed some firms compensation in case of an eventual expropriation by a future independent Algerian government. However, the response to all this effort has been rather poor. On paper, industrial investments from private sources have amounted to date to $170m., and these projects too are being implemented rather hesitatingly. The number of jobs which will be created by them has been estimated at 23,000, as compared with the original target of 400,000 for the first five years. The above figure does not include the big Ilone steel project, which alone is to cost another $170m., but of this 92 per cent will be provided by the state, although the company will be controlled by private steel firms. The situation may change when more progress has been achieved in expanding this and other basic industries such as oil, natural gas, phosphates and petro-chemicals, all of which are to a great extent state-financed, but this process will necessarily take time and also depend upon the political vicissitudes.

### Shopping Without Effort

● The Don Castro organization, pioneer of the American drive-in shopping centres, plans to develop 20 such centres in Britain, each covering approximately 60 dunam of land.

Good example of the new style is the "Shopper's World," due to be put in Watford by a British firm. It will offer, in addition to parking space for 1,000 cars, shops and services including doctors' and dentists' surgeries, launderette, hairdressing salons, dry cleaners, a drive-in bank, and food, hardware and electrical goods shops. Also planned are restaurants, rest centres, staffed nurseries for babies, play-areas for older children, and a central collection bureau for all merchandise bought in the area.

Such centres cost the equivalent of IL4m.-IL12m. each to build. The London County Council plans to put up at the Elephant and Castle an unusual project in this field, comprising a 20-yard wide arcade running the whole length of the site and laid out with gardens, fountains, sculpture and pavement cafes — open to the sun in summer and enclosed under a gigantic sliding glass roof in bad weather. The three-storey shopping centre is expected to be the largest enclosed area of its kind in the world.



Plastic Container



Friedmann 61



Friedmann de Luxe





*New 1961 English models are the Atlas 'Major' delivery van (right) and pick-up truck, introduced at the Commercial Motor Show. The van has outstanding carrying capacity.*

*At left is the Vignale Vanguard with a completely new six cylinder engine, another Standard-Triumph model for 1961. Based on the Michelotti-styled Vignale, this luxury five-seater saloon is powered by a new Standard engine, a six-cylinder overhead valve unit of 1998 c.c., developing 80 b.h.p. at 4,500 r.p.m., and has a top speed of 150 k.p.h. A smaller Standard-Triumph available here is the "Herald," which has independent suspension on all four wheels, a synchronized 4-speed gear-box and a new, interesting construction. The body is built on a separate chassis, strengthened with a dual backbone comprising seven separate assemblies, and is not only attractive, but cheaply repaired and exchanged. An economical 10 h.p. 4-cyl. engine has a modest petrol consumption of 6.4 litres per 100 kms. Turning circle is only 7 metres and this model has been "hot" tested in the Sahara Desert.*

## Spare Parts Industry Shy of Competition

By Our Economic Editor

THE motor spare parts industry occupies a respected place in Israel's rapidly expanding manufacturing activity. About 100 plants are engaged in production of requisites and accessories employing over 3,000 people. Aggregate output approximates IL50m., of which well over one third goes to foreign markets.

About one half of the output, and most of the export, however, are accounted for by tires and by chassis (of buses and trucks), which should be treated separately. Of the IL25m. production of motor parts proper, export accounts for about 10 per cent, i.e. approximately $1m., but is expected to advance to several times that figure in the next few years. In fact, the industry is growing fast due to availability of local know-how in many important production lines and to the rapidly increasing motor fleet, which provides a steady customer for the industry's products.

The planned expansion of local motor vehicles assembly — or production — plants (Leyland, Kaiser-Ilin, Autocar) is expected to provide additional momentum for the industry's growth, even though the hopes entertained in this respect when the Kaiser-Frazer factory was started ten years ago have materialized only to a modest extent. Indeed, among the main stumbling blocks in the negotiations which preceded the recent agreement with Leyland were the extent to which local parts would be used and the question who would have the final say in this respect. Other export prospects are held out by the reconditioning of used parts (both local and imported, mainly from the U.S.), in which branch Mechanico Ltd. is the leading enterprise.

### Improvement in Quality

The industry's outward appearance is thus definitely encouraging. Moreover, both official spokesmen and—more important — customers, agree that a marked improvement has taken place in the quality of parts produced by local plants. Most manufacturers have gradually complied with the Ministry of Communication's demand to have their products tested and approved by the Standards Institution, now a precondition for making the products eligible for protection against foreign competition. In some cases — admittedly few — (e.g. in batteries) quality is said to compare advantageously with foreign makes.

The sore point: the high price of local produce, which often cannot withstand foreign competition even after a customs tariff of 100 per cent *ad valorem* has been clamped on imports; but some progress is expected to be achieved in this respect too, after implementation of the proposals of the interministerial committee appointed to investigate the matter.

### Reconsideration Due

The appointment of a committee to reconsider the current policies has become imperative if only because the industry has grown so much that it already supplies a sizeable portion of the country's total requirements in motor vehicle parts, making its price level a cost factor which can no longer be overlooked. To be sure, the foreign currency budget for 1960/61 includes only $3.3m. for the import of motor vehicle parts (including $0.15m. for scooter and motorcycle parts but excluding $1m. for motors, which are not produced in Israel), but actual expenditure is expected to amount to at least $4.3m. (as compared with $2.7m. two years ago). On the other hand, if we compare local prices with those paid for imported parts we may consider 11.5 per dollar a conservative estimate. On the basis of these figures, one could estimate the industry's part in the market at almost half. In fact, it is less than that, partly on account of supplies from dismantled old vehicles, army surplus, etc., and partly on account of large-scale smuggling.

Insiders have recently put the share of home production at about 30 per cent of the total turnover. Obviously, this percentage differs widely for the various items and makes. However, it has palpably reached the upper limit of what could be achieved by insisting on production at any cost and letting the consumer pay it or be damned.

A year ago, spare part imports were liberalized, i.e. traders are now entitled to purchase them abroad in whatever quantities they deem fit. However, this applies only to parts that are not manufactured locally: imports that could compete with local products are still barred. Admittedly, the competent authority is always ready to reconsider the matter should users complain about the price or quality of a home product, and in several cases (oil seals, connecting rod bearings, etc.) imports have been allowed again (with immediate results as far as the local product was concerned). But this bureaucratic way of protecting the consumer is necessarily slow, inefficient and limited to the worst excesses. The Standards Institution cannot feasibly control the quality of more than a fraction of the items produced — which already number many thousands — nor is the establishment of an elaborate quality control machinery worthwhile in view of the small quantities generally involved. The same difficulty applies to prices, of course. However, the worst effect of the present policy of banning all competing imports is that it encourages our industry to expand into lines in which competitive production cannot be expected to be achieved, instead of concentrating its efforts on improving its performance in those lines where positive progress is possible, so as to enable the industry to dispense with protection in the long run. The crux of the problem is in most cases the small size of the output (dictated by the home market), which is below the minimum that warrants modern production methods.

Indeed, in 1958 almost one-half of the parts manufacturers had a payroll of 10 or less and the situation is not likely to have changed since then. Yet even these workshops indulge in producing many different kinds, sizes and shapes of products, in order to provide parts even for the rarer car models. An official estimate puts the number of items produced by the industry in 1958 at the astounding figure of 46,000. There is no need to enlarge on the disastrous effects which such diversification must have on production costs.

It has long been realized that this trend of development is economically unsound, and even the industry's staunchest defenders admit that it should aim at concentrating on bigger production series, leaving the rest of the market to be supplied by import. However, it is feared that permission to import specific makes or sizes would lead to a general flooding of the market with imported parts because customs officials would be unable to distinguish between different items, thus leaving the door ajar for illicit imports.

It is not certain whether the interministerial committee will find a way to overcome this technical difficulty. It seems that it may recommend the establishment of a government-controlled company with exclusive rights to import of vehicles spare parts, but such a scheme is certain to run into opposition from private traders, and may prove too cumbersome to be efficient.

### Maintaining Ban

In any case it is doubtful whether a ban on competing imports — as distinct from protective tariffs — can be maintained in the long run, and whether the industry (or any other industry) should rely on it for more than an initial period required to let local producers attain adequate efficiency and consumers to become accustomed with the product.

When the present system of protection was initiated many years ago, it was mainly dictated by the need for additional employment and for the home supply of strategic items. By now, however, a shortage of skilled labour in industry is compelling us to weed out the least viable enterprises.

Progress for the spare parts industry is necessarily tied to a large-scale expansion of exports, which can only be achieved at competitive terms.

The time has come for the industry to concentrate on good quality and low costs instead of variegated production and high profit margins.

## Asbestos, Chemicals, Doubling Export

ASBESTOS and Chemicals Corporation Ltd. envisages doubling its exports this year now that its production capacity has been considerably expanded due to installation of additional equipment. While in the first third of 1959 exports averaged $28,000 monthly, the figure rose to $42,000 in the last third of 1959, and to $48,000 in the first third of 1960.

Brake band sales, which reached a peak of $221,000 in 1957, continued to decline in 1959 (to $146,000), even though the drop in shipments to Yugoslavia was to a large extent offset by orders received from Turkey. However, exports of asbestos thread and fabrics have developed very satisfactorily, soaring from $64,000 in 1958 to $252,000, most of which was sold to Yugoslavia, Turkey, Rumania and the U.S. Of late the company has also gained a foothold in new markets, including Holland and Germany where it obtained considerable orders in the teeth of fierce local and foreign competition. Contacts have also been taken up for expanding exports to Latin America, Africa and Asia.

## Canning by Cartel

ECONOMIC COMMENT

IN the multifarious development of Israel's manufacturing branches the canning industry has occupied a rather modest place although agriculture has made rapid progress. Moreover, the existing plants have been unable to utilise their productive capacity, and in a good many cases they have even been forced to renounce export orders.

This peculiar situation results from several factors. There was the uprooting of thousands of dunams of citrus groves during and after the War of Liberation; there were the excellent sales of the remaining citrus crop, leaving the canning industry little to work with in its major line; in fact, in the 1957/58 season, citrus deliveries to industry dropped under 29,000 tons, i.e. about one-fifth of the canning capacity, and even in the coming season they are not expected to exceed three-quarters of the capacity. And finally, all our steadily increasing fruit and vegetable crops have hitherto been almost entirely taken up by the local consumers at prices with which the industry could not compete, in any case not for production intended for export. As a matter of fact, canners who contracted for specified deliveries have time and again been left high and dry by vegetable growers when the home market offered better terms.

* * *

ALL these factors are, however, bound to recede in importance in the near future, with more citrus groves reaching fruit-bearing age and with fruit and vegetable crops visibly outgrowing the home demand. According to reliable estimates, by the end of the 'sixties, the amount of citrus available for processing will rise gradually to about double the present canning capacity. Substantial surpluses of apples, peaches, grapes, plums, etc. will pile up even earlier, while the output of vegetables is no longer limited by shortage of water and of irrigation facilities and is expected to overcome its present economic barriers too as farmers get more experienced and have fewer other remunerative branches to turn to.

As a result, the time has come at last to consider a large-scale expansion of the canning industry in order to provide adequate support to farming so as to enable it to utilise its crops fully, in particular for export.

* * *

AT this juncture the position of the existing canneries also calls for some new thinking. Althought they still have considerable producing capacity to spare, their plant is already partly obsolete, and will be even more outdated when the time comes to put it to an earnest test in a few years. Moreover, trading arrangements between the industry and the fruit and vegetable growers (including the respective Marketing Boards) are much too loose and will become utterly inadequate as crops grow. And, lastly, the industry is notoriously in bad shape as regards marketing. The Citrus and Canned Products Association which for a time aspired to representing the entire industry has never recovered from the secession of Assis Ltd. several years ago, nor has it succeeded in its policy of marketing all the output of its member factories under a single brand. There have been more withdrawals, and internal tension reached a new pitch of late when Yakhin demanded that quotas be redistributed to provide for its new plant. In export markets mutual underselling by the Association and Assis has become the accepted practice, and Assis was forced to import citrus concentrates for its squash production, because of the Association's refusal either to increase the plant's quota of citrus fruit or to sell it some from its surplus stocks. Nor is there any cooperation between the 12 big and medium enterprises, and the nine smaller ones which are engaged in canning vegetables and peeling grapefruit.

In order to improve this state of affairs, an advisory board for the canning industry was set up at the beginning of 1960, and a committee for proposing further measures was appointed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry. However, the committee's recommendations, submitted in July, were of such controversial character that the Minister has refrained from acting on them without closer investigation.

* * *

AS regards investments, the committee suggested giving clear priority to large plants for processing citrus, without considering the possibilities offered by small firms specializing in some quality products for the need to balance the short citrus season by developing the canning of vegetables during summer months so as to reduce overheads. As regards organization, the committee would force the entire industry to accept the one-brand marketing policy, pooling sales proceeds and removing internal competition, but also dispensing with all the responsibility and incentive linked with individual sales. As a matter of fact, it would reform the canning industry on the model of the CMB, i.e. vindicate the Association's policy without curing its structural inadequacies and in the teeth of the independents' vehement opposition. No one denies the need for closer cooperation between Israel canners — perhaps even for a joint selling agency; but it is far from certain that the best way to achieve this is a statutory cartel. And the question is worth a second thought both for the sake of the canning industry and as a precedent for others.




PRIZE COMPETITION

On the occasion of our 35th Anniversary

Amongst the participants in the competition the following prizes will be drawn:

A "LARK" PASSENGER CAR

2 RETURN FLIGHTS: ROME—PARIS—LONDON—NEW YORK

2 RETURN FLIGHTS: ATHENS — ROME — ZURICH — PARIS

10 KORLY REFRIGERATORS (Compressor Type, 7.1 cu.ft.)

10 KORLY ABSORPTION REFRIGERATORS

1 PHILLIPS TAPE RECORDER

1 SCHNEIDER RADIO SET

5 BICYCLES

1 Transistor Radio w. automatic clock

3 Coffee sets (Naaman); Camping Equipment, a Remington; 22 rifles, 2 complete under-water fishing outfits (Ziniuk, Haifa)

10 Footballs (F. Levy, Haifa)

You will have a chance to win any of these prizes by buying a Friedmann Heater attached to which you will find a postcard that entitles you to participate in the Competition. In this postcard you will find 4 possible reasons for buying Friedmann Fireside Heaters, viz:—

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- ☐ because only Friedmann Heaters are manufactured under the supervision of the Israel Standard Institute.

Please mark an x near the answer you choose and mail the postcard.

The prizes will be distributed in 3 lotteries on the following dates: 6.12.60, 17.1.61, 28.2.61.

Contestants please note: All entries reaching us up to December 6, 1960, will participate in the first, the second and the third lotteries. Entries reaching us up to January 15, 1961, will participate both in the second and the third lotteries. Entries reaching us up to February 26, 1961, will participate in the third lottery.

Members of the Jury:

1. A representative of the Israel Manufacturers Assoc.
2. Dr. D. Haft, C.P.A.
3. A representative of the Israel Journalists Assoc.
4. A representative of Bing Linial Advertising Ltd.
5. A representative of S. Friedmann Ltd.

The names of the winners will be announced in the press.

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Dr. Jacobsohn Adv.

# Tax Changes Make Car Market Uncertain

## *Locally Assembled Car Prices Are Comparative Bargains*

By DAVID KRIVINE
Post Economic Reporter

THE ever-changing tax situation on imported cars breeds uncertainty on the local car market. For tax levels are so high that the factory price plays a relatively minor role in determining what the Israel resident has to pay for a motor vehicle.

At present the tax is levied both according to the landed value of the car and according to its weight. A six-cylinder Ford Zephyr costs more abroad than a four-cylinder Ford Consul. Yet in Israel it costs about the same, because the duty on a car under 18 h.p. is IL1 a kilo more than on a car of higher engine-power. And the Consul weighs almost as much as the Zephyr.

This paradox leads to a conflict of opinions in the second-hand car market. The larger car is, on any objective reckoning, a more valuable product. It climbs better, runs more smoothly and silently, depreciates more slowly. On the other hand it does not have a higher retail price here when new and therefore (purchasers maintain) should not cost more second-hand either.

### Small 'Official' Cars

Further, the Government decided that most of its officials who secure allowances for the use of their cars on the job do not need large cars, and therefore it approves only small- and medium-car allowance rates. Civil servants would consequently like to concentrate their purchases on the 14-18 h.p. cars; but they are just as expensive as the big ones. Meanwhile the Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has told the Knesset that this disparity ought perhaps to be corrected, and his department is studying whether to raise the tax on big cars. Small wonder that the second-hand car market does not know what price to offer, and many vehicle owners who want to change their cars hold off from offering their present automobiles for sale until prices achieve greater stability.

### Duties on Accessories

Changes in import levies alter the logistics of the car trade in other ways. When the tax was determined exclusively by the price of the car, purchasers bought their vehicles as bare as possible of optional extras, since every additional expenditure was taxed — at close to 150 per cent. In December 1958, duties on imported cars ceased to be charged on the price and were levied on the weight instead, from IL4 according to year of manufacture to IL8 a kilo. Many extra fittings have a negligible weight — leather upholstery, fitted carpets, heavy-duty tires, de-misters, heaters — so that it became worthwhile to buy the De Luxe model where this existed.

The latest tax alterations (applicable since October) permit the import of cars under 14 h.p., forbidden as long as the Renault Dauphine was in production. The Sussita station wagon, assembled in Israel by the Autocars Company, does not enjoy such a radical measure of protection and has to compete with a flood of imported small vehicles.

The Sussita costs IL7,300. The Ford Escort station wagon, which carries the new Anglia overhead valve engine, costs IL9,900. The Sussita's advantage: its engine, which has about the same horsepower as the Ford, carries a lighter body, made of fibre glass.

Should the purchaser venture to acquire a Sussita whose fibre-glass body has not yet stood the test of time and whose re-sale value is affected by the prejudice that exists against a local product? He can acquire a tiny Austin Seven for IL7,000, with its scooter-sized wheels, ingeniously designed body and excellent if noisy little engine. Or he can buy an Austin A40 station wagon for IL8,800, or a Ford Anglia for IL9,300 or a Volkswagen — somewhat cramped in design, but well finished — for IL8,600. It must be taken into account that, under the stress of competition, the construction of the Sussita is improving month by month.

The same difficult decision affects the wealthier purchaser. The locally assembled Studebaker Lark is now on the market in its second edition, with double headlamps, a lower and wider body and a new Skybolt 6 engine, at a price of IL10,900 that may still be upped by two or three hundred pounds in view of the improvements in design. This is cheaper than a 14-15 h.p. Peugeot or Hillman.

**Were the Lark imported it would cost some IL5,000 more than the same vehicle assembled in the Kaiser-Frazer plant at Haifa.**

Surprisingly many Israelis continue to prefer a second-hand imported car to a new Israel product. A 1959 Ford Prefect or Fiat 1100 will fetch as good a price as the new Sussita. The Israel customer tends to be conservative and distrustful; he prefers brands tried over the years. It is startling that the famous Triumph Herald is not seen on Israel's roads. Reason given by dealers is that the mark is not known in Israel and this is liable to lower its resale value. Lack of spare parts for an unusual make of car is of course an important consideration, and this severely handicaps the selling price of — for example — the Skoda.

Confidence in the Lark and the Sussita may grow as they correct their teething troubles, overcome mistrust and gradually prove their worth. It is remarkable that the Israel Dauphine, which had to face similar prejudices in the home market, has stood the test of time, and a second-hand Dauphine dating from 1959 that has done some 30,000 kms is offered in Jerusalem today for over IL6,000 — close to the price that was charged for it when new.

## Fibre Glass Moulded into Gleaming New Pick-Up



*Autocars' fibre-glass models have proved so popular they are now being exported to the U.S. At top, the light body sections are stacked for assembly; at right, moulding experts prepare dashboard panels. At centre is the main assembly line, while at right below is the new pick-up model.*

Israel Bonds Photos by Ilani

## Jump in Road Freight

POST Economic Reporter

THE amount of freight carried by lorries on Israel's inter-urban roadways increased by 80 per cent between 1952 and 1958, according to a research project entitled "Survey of Freight Transport by Road (1958)" just released by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Agricultural produce has risen to first place among the goods transported, increasing from 16 per cent of total freight in 1952 to between 20 and 25 per cent in 1954-5, and reaching 35 per cent in 1958. Building materials, once the biggest freight item, have declined to 33 per cent.

The size of lorries has increased; those with a capacity of eight tons and over rose from 10 to 20 per cent of all the lorries above three tons that were checked; those between three and five tons declined from two-thirds to a little over half. Heavy lorries — and in particular those with diesel engines — made the longest journeys. About 40 per cent of the journeys were travelled without load, and the utilization of ton-miles all told was about 50 per cent of capacity. Greatest utilization of capacity was in the medium-sized lorries of five to seven tons.

### Two-Day Check

The survey was made on June 23 and 24, 1958, at 27 check-points on Israel's roads, where all lorries above one-and-a-half tons that passed between five a.m. and seven p.m. were stopped and the drivers interrogated by C.B.S. employees.

## *More Traffic Police Needed*

By YA'ACOV ARDON

A STUDY prepared for the inter-ministerial committee on road safety has calculated the total damage done by the 21,000 traffic accidents of 1958 at IL33.2m. Neither figure includes the many minor traffic mishaps which were not reported to the police.

Throughout the world committees of experts have investigated the causes of accidents and proposed various means of reducing them. On two things they are all agreed: that accidents do not just happen, and that the "human factor" is the most frequent cause. The Salomon Committee, appointed by the Prime Minister two years ago at the request of the National Safety Council, arrived at the conclusion that in Israel about 80 per cent of all road accidents should be blamed on the "human factor."

What do the experts mean? Lack of caution, of courtesy, a speed frenzy because of nervous tension, a neurotic need to deny the other driver the right of way — these and many other human weaknesses cause most accidents.

*The first rains and summer dust this week combined to form a slippery, dangerous scum on the roads — an additional hazard. One way of enforcing caution is to have more police on patrol.*

Our Traffic Police is a competent body and its commanding officers know how simple it would be to bring down the number of accidents. All that is needed is money, and not very much at that. The Traffic Police is understaffed. It needs at least another 150 men throughout the country. Let us say that it costs IL6,000 a year to train and employ a traffic constable. The 150 men, who would cost some IL1m. a year, would slash the IL33m. annual accident bill, save countless lives and prevent countless cripplings.

Throughout the world there is no more effective anti-body against the "human factor" virus than the sight of a traffic policeman. The constables know it, the drivers admit it. Yet so far the Government has not found the funds for reinforcements.

Another means of combating the accident epidemic is preventive treatment. At present the physical test for drivers is confined to eyesight. In several countries (Britain, Germany) the test has been made more comprehensive. Mental, emotional and physical attitudes are checked, to weed out the unbalanced and disturbed driver.

A testing institute is needed to check on a potential driver's faculties of mind and body. The establishment of such an institute (at Tel Hashomer Hospital) has already been approved by the Government, and it may expect that in the course of time it will weed out the unfit.

But an institute is no substitute for a drastic reinforcement of the traffic police force. There are many perfectly normal drivers who take liberties when traffic cops are few and far between. There is no alternative to spending a million for more of them, if we want to save dozens of millions.

## *Ford Leads Popularity 'Poll'*

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FORD cars took first place among automobile companies in the recent "Yediot Aharonot" poll of some 5,000 persons on the country's "best value" products.

Chevrolet took second place and the Renault "Dauphine" was third.

One-third of all cars on Israel's highways are manufactured by Ford. In its small car division, the Ford "Prefect" and "Anglia" are in biggest demand. The German "Taunus," particularly the M-17 model, is popular in the medium-weight class, while the American "Falcon" compact tops the more expensive models.



*This 1961 Oldsmobile is the first front-engine radiator-cooled compact car put out by General Motors. It arrives this month and goes on sale in December for Israel pounds. The net f.o.b. cost will be some $1,900. The 3,200c.c. engine of the 1,140-kg car gives some eight and a half kilometres to the litre.*

## *Mobile Mechanics to the Rescue*

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WHEN your car has come to an "inexplicable standstill" by the roadside the happiest sight to see is the chap who with a look here and the turn of a plier there can set you driving off again. This indeed happens more often than not on Israel's roads, but sometimes your car has really broken down and an expert mechanic and a spare part are needed to get it moving again.

There are men who drive along the roads for the express purpose of giving a helping hand to drivers. The Automobile Association has been doing it for years, and recently a private enterprise named SOS has also launched its own "roving mechanics". SOS has initiated a subscription scheme for motorists which will save drivers considerable expense and bother if their vehicles come to a stop on the highways. The annual fees are IL30 for car owners and IL15 for motorcyclists and scooterists.

For such membership, SOS roving mechanics will give full and free assistance. This is particularly handy for lady drivers who find themselves stranded with a punctured tire. But for more serious mishaps, the SOS mechanics' sidecar includes a spare battery, plugs, coil, fine belt, tire tubes, electrical and spare parts, engine and brake oils, water, and cables. For a job that cannot be done by the roadside, the SOS has two towing vehicles and takes your car to the garage. In an event such as this, which may result from an accident, the saving for the car owner is obvious for current rates for running a towing truck on the roads are IL1 per kilometre, not including garage costs of course. SOS subscribers have their repaired car delivered at the door, their only bill being for any spare parts fitted.

### On Main Highways

So far, SOS operates only on the roads from Tel Aviv to Haifa, Jerusalem and Beersheba, and in Tel Aviv. Five mechanics patrol these roads by daytime. To call them, it is easiest to inform the first passing traffic police motorcyclist, who knows where to find the motorcyclist with the yellow sidecar. Throughout the night, there is a mechanic on duty in Tel Aviv, telephone 21255. SOS also has a branch in Hadera, telephone 2379.

Ya'acov Hileli, founder and chief of SOS, points out that his mechanics stop to assist anyone on the roads. Non-subscribers are, of course, charged for services.


D.I.N.D. SOS

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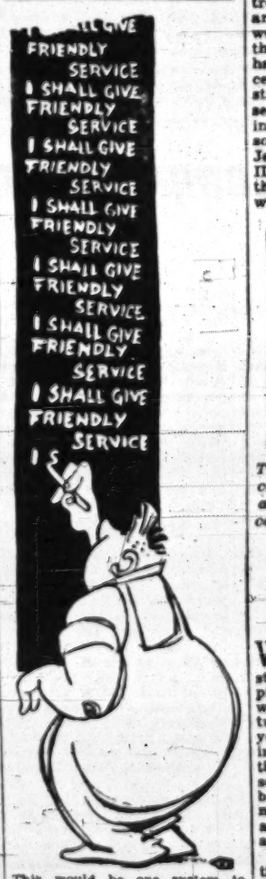
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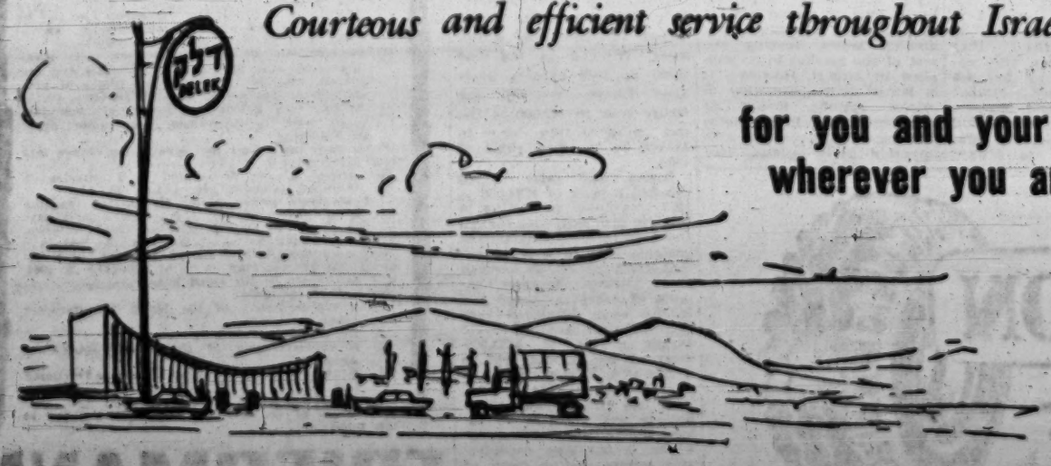
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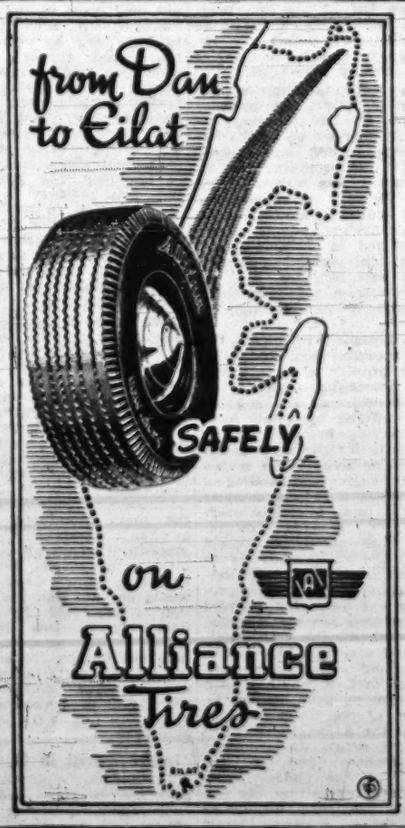
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VOLKSWAGEN

# UNIVERSITY OPENS LIBRARY ON CAMPUS

## Half a Million Books Moved To Mammoth Modern Building

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

WITHOUT ceremony, the giant new Jewish National and University Library was opened to the public on Tuesday, after three years of building and a cost, so far, of IL3m. Under a monolithic, stone-faced, rectangular slab of building, which seems bent on overpowering the cylindrical concrete pillars on which it rests, wide glazed doors were swung open on half a million books.

The six-storey building, now the centre-piece of the Hebrew University campus on Givat Ram, will get its ceremony when finally completed, perhaps within a year. But the major part of the Library, including the lending library and spacious reading rooms, is now in use.

The Library is one of the most modern in the world today, says its Director, Dr. Curt Wormann. After seeing through the transfer of books from their temporary abode in Terra Sancta in town, he spoke as a person who had just moved from a single room to a luxury flat.

As far back as 1951, and again in 1957, Dr. Wormann made a tour of the best libraries in Europe and the U.S. through the Rockefeller Foundation. On his return, a competition for a blueprint was announced. The building was designed by the top three teams: Messrs. A. Alexandroni, Z. Armoni, H. Havrin, A. Yaski, A. Nadler, M. Nadler and S. Povsner. Dov Carmi was appointed consultant, interior decorators were Gad and Noy.

While the building's exterior imparts a sense of weight and power, inside the main elements seem to be space and light. Floors are generally dark-grey, the walls off-white marble, and ceilings white. Natural light is exploited through inner patios and apertures in the ceilings. The building is strictly functional.

### Basement Stacks

The ordinary library reader will not see the lower three floors. Two of them in the basement contain the "stacks," endless rows of steel cabinets filled with books. The third floor accommodates the administration offices and various auxiliary services, as well as a wing for the Graduate Library School. Deep down below there is the strong room where precious MSS. are kept.

The reader enters at the ground-level fourth floor. Beyond the information desk a door leads into the catalogue department, an array of card index cabinets. The number and name of the desired book is jotted down on a slip at a nearby counter, and the slip is dropped down a chute to the stacks below. The book, if in, comes up by lift. One of the jobs yet to be completed is the installation of conveyor belts and pneumatic tubes which will provide immediate delivery. The equipment has been ordered from Switzerland.

Above the fourth floor is the large general reading room, two storeys high from floor to roof ceiling. It has long rows of tables with chairs, at one side only, for 220 persons. An upper gallery contains 30,000 volumes, mainly reference books, but also available for loaning.

The same double-floor houses the reading room for Jewish Studies, with 20,000 books and 100 seats. In the field of Hebraica and Judaica, the Library has the biggest collection in the world. Adjoining is the reading room for Oriental Studies, to be ready next month.

No less than 1,500 regular periodicals, in many languages from the popular to the specialist, are displayed in the periodical library on the fifth floor. It regularly receives 10,000 different periodicals, including Japanese.

To be completed at a later date are the music library, the country's largest; Fine Arts and MS. departments and extensive rooms for special collections, study-rooms, and a U.N. publications section.

By next year, the Library's catalogue, including the University Departments' books, will list 750,000 titles.

The Library also offers fiction, but only what could come under the heading of literature or literary research. This, of course, includes contemporary novels.

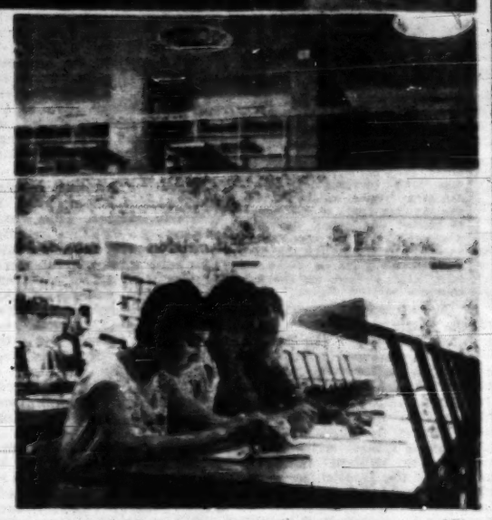
But as regards Israel, the Library has every single book published. Under the Legal Deposit Law, Israel publishers must provide the Library with two copies of every work published. One copy is placed in archives, and the other is made available to the public. In general, when there is a demand for a book, the Library orders more copies. This legal deposit law approximates to those in Britain and the U.S.

Almost a third of the Library's books are in Hebrew or Yiddish. Then follow, in this order, English, German, French, Russian, Italian, and many others. There is a large department of 40,000 Arabic books.

The Library acquires its books in three ways: purchase, gifts and exchanges. Many of the English-language books are bought; gifts come from individuals, institutions and governments; much through the various chapters of Friends of the Hebrew University; and exchanges are made with 645 institutions in 64 countries under the International Agreement on Library Loans. This has the added benefit of disseminating the works of Israel writers abroad.



*The striking facade of the Jewish National and University Library at Givat Ram. Below, students are seen working in the reading room for the first time this week.* Photos by Harris



The Library's stock increases by about 50,000 books every year.

As its double-barrelled name implies, the Library is open to the public as well as to University personnel. Until now, the Library had 15,000 enrolled members, of whom 8,000 were University students and staff. This figure is expected to soar with the opening of the new building. Individuals from any part of the country can enrol by putting down a deposit (from IL5) and paying a nominal fee of 20 agora (40 for more than 10 books a month). A written guarantee by a responsible institution may be submitted instead of a deposit. The lending library is open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Fridays until two), and the general reading room from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The entire cost of the building is being financed by donations from abroad, mainly through the "Friends," and a drive is under way to raise the IL2m. required to complete the Library and its installations. The University's President, Prof. Binyamin Mazar, has played a leading part in mobilizing the finances. The cost of maintaining the Library falls on the University's exchequer.

Dr. Wormann, seated in his spacious office, recalls the days when the Library was on Mount Scopus, where in 1948 he was Chief Librarian for three months until it was evacuated. Dr. Wormann had been Director of public libraries in Berlin; he came to Israel in 1934, was a lecturer in Adult Education, and from 1937 to 1947 headed the Foreign Section of the Tel Aviv Municipal Library. He is chairman of the Israel Library Association, and belongs to a number of international bodies.

### Chequered History

The chequered history and genesis of the National Library is a chapter in itself. From 1884, when a group of Jerusalem scholars started a small collection, it ultimately grew to 30,000 volumes in 1920, when it was taken over by the World Zionist Organization and named the Jewish National Library. Five years later it was incorporated in the Hebrew University and received its present name. As the number of books grew steadily, special premises were built on Mount Scopus, completed in 1929 and possessing 225,000 volumes. When Mount Scopus was sealed off, the Library owned 465,000 volumes, almost 40 per cent Hebraica and Judaica. Since 1949, the Library's headquarters were in the Terra Sancta building, where they stayed until last week.




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## S. Levi Holds 'Retrospective'

THE Exhibition of Shmuel Levi at Beit Chagall, Haifa, hovers between a direct, almost incisive naturalism that characterizes the speaking likenesses of his portraits and the narrative of his Oriental genre pictures on the one hand and, on the other hand, an Expressionism which is marked by blurred colours. This being a retrospective show, the catalogue itemization might have been accompanied by dates in order to follow the development of this veteran Jerusalem artist. An attractive fluidity of composition is revealed by "Hill" which, since it is signed "Oppel," must be a comparatively early work; its main colour is the reddish brown of evening, tempered by white. But the same essence of mobility is also seen in the rhythm of trees and earth of "Olive Trees" and in an upward trend in "Safad (d)" with its light blues and pinks. "Fig Tree" would have enjoyed a similar movement if another colour had been added, while the embryo of this fluidity appears in the green of "Shadows of the Wailing Wall."

### Controlled Colour

Levi's use of colour, when it is both controlled and decided although applied in a very thin layer of paint, can be quite good. For example, I would point to the rich colouring of "Oranges." Blue is a favourite colour with Levi, in all its shades. The blue of a table cover ("Still Life") serves to counterweight the green apples. "The Blue House" is carried into the blue of the hill on a background of grey and green; and blue appears in different nuances in "Moonlit Night in Jerusalem."

### Students' Show

THE Youth and Community Centre, Mt. Carmel, is exhibiting the work of its different art classes.

Judged as the work of students who have only enjoyed a limited period of training, the results amply demonstrate the instructors' firm insistence on the principles of their particular branch without cramping the pupil's imagination. One sign of the school room and an insistence on correct anatomy is evident in the large number of nudes on display, particularly, as is to be expected, in the drawing section.

The oils are on a fair level, varied, revel in bright colours, understand spatiality and tend to linearity. I picked out Rosenhaus's "Sephardi Woman," nudes by Dohan and Yachnin and also Rubin's "Boy." It is noticeable that abstract, properly speaking, was missing.

For this last approach one has to search among the sculpture although the implications of the abstract have not always been properly understood and some of the better pieces are rather in what one would call simplified form. Here I preferred L. Bein's "Portrait," Levita's "Portrait," Bashan's "Young Man and Woman," a good piece by a "schoolgirl" and Z. Bein's "Mother and Child."

Among the drawings I found a good watercolour interior by Sigi and not a bad woman's face by Adler.

The drawings by the 12-17 age group are poor and the capable guiding hand so noticeable in the other sections is lacking. The clay modelling by this same group, although the objects are small in size, is better.

The handicrafts section is rather cramped for space but, as far as one can gather, bears evidence of more efficiency than imagination. H.



*PAUL CITROEN: "Horses, Neptune Fountain, Florence."* From the exhibition of drawings by the Dutch artist opening at the Bezalel National Museum tomorrow.

## Plaudits for El Al Publicity

EL AL's publicity to promote tourism this month received further recognition in two prominent professional publications. The "Publicity Annual" published in London reproduced an El Al poster, "There is No Winter in Israel", as one of the most prominent posters of the airline industry for the year. The leading American advertising magazine, "Printer's Ink", published El Al's advertisement "Hop to Israel, Shop in Israel," which appeared in the European edition of the N.Y. Herald Tribune. Both the poster and advertisement were planned and produced in Israel, the poster by graphic artist F. Kor and the advertisement by Gordon-Lowinsohn-Ayalon.




## Kiss Me Kate' Still Good in Hebrew

The Israel National Opera Co. presents Kiss Me Kate, by Sam and Bella Spewack; Music: Cole Porter; Direction: Edie De Philippe; Conductor: Sacha Parnes.

SAM and Bella Spewack recently came to Israel to dedicate a sports building and grounds for crippled children which they had contributed with the royalties earned by the presentation of their "Kiss Me Kate" in Germany alone. For the past 11 years this play — with music by Cole Porter — has never ceased reaping successes in a dozen different countries and almost as many different languages. The Spewacks were particularly anxious to have "Kiss Me Kate" done on the Hebrew stage. When I expressed my scepticism as to the type of production we were capable of giving to a musical comedy, Bella Spewack remarked, "It is such a wonderful musical that you simply can't ruin it." After seeing the production at the Israel National Opera, one is inclined to agree with Mrs. Spewack's summing up.

"Kiss Me Kate" is a play within a play. It deals with a third-rate touring company which is putting on a production of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" and derives its title from the closing scene in which Petruchio calls to his house-broken Katherine, "why there's a wench, come on and kiss me Kate." In the touring company the two leads, Fred Graham and Lilli Vanessi, had been married and divorced and still continue their violent quarrels and their love-making. The idea is that these two ham actors are forced to battle and to love by the same destiny that motivated the Shakespeare characters whom they are portraying. There is a subsidiary plot in which the flirtatious money-digging Lois Lane, who plays Bianca, complicates things until she settles on her real love interest, the unreliable Bill Calhoun who acts Lucentio. There are further difficulties when two marvellous gangsters keep wandering backstage trying to collect on a forged cheque which Bill had given to settle a gambling debt. Of course it all ends happily with everyone on stage and in the audience in high good humour.

Edie De Philippe, who directed the play, made some very judicious changes in the production. She omitted some songs which were not particularly good, and she substituted some good dancers for the singers who had originally doubled as dancers. The production on the whole was gay and bright, but a few further changes would have been welcome.



*A lively scene from the National Opera's "Kiss Me Kate."*

### Orchestra Good

The orchestra, led by Sasha Parnes, was exceptionally good. However since there was only one intermission instead of two, and since the music continued during the changes of scenes, they were forced to play for long stretches of time so that the music became repetitious. Also, while the settings of George Angel were good, one or two of the sets might have been merged, thus speeding up the action. The Hebrew translation of A. Ashman was undoubtedly good, but the singers evidently did not find it necessary to enunciate clearly, so that some of the best lyrics which Cole Porter has ever written were sacrificed to the compulsion which singers have to show their vocal prowess.

As for the acting Fredy Levy turns out a most satisfactory performance as the actor-producer Fred Graham. He acts with gusto, sings well and thoroughly looks the part he is playing. Esther Baumwell is less satisfactory as Lilli Vanessi. One has the feeling that Miss Baumwell is not too happy playing musical comedy rather than grand opera.

Ditha Leker, who plays Bianca, is charming. While she is neither an outstanding singer nor dancer, she manages to put across both her songs and her dances with spirit and verve which quite make up for any shortcomings in the higher arts. Her "I Have Been True to You Darling in My Fashion" was the show-stopper of the evening. Mordechai Ben Shachar and Ya'acov Boden are especially successful as the gangsters when they sing the now famous song, "Brush Up On Shakespeare." Ya'acov Salomon is good in the dancing part of his performance as Bill Calhoun. Ya'acov Kalusky as one of Bianca's suitors is an exceptionally able dancer.

Others taking part are Sigmund Rosenfeld, Ino Tepper, Rafael Rosenbluth, Aharon Ben-Arzya and Boris Oliver.

Some of the dancing by the specialty dancers is exciting, especially in such numbers as "It's Too Darn Hot" and in the opening scenes. The dancers are by far the more attractive when they perform in their tights rather than in their elaborate and unattractive costumes. A lot of expensive yardage might have been saved if a means could have been devised to keep them in their working clothes.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

## Memorial Exhibition Shows Naton's Grasp

THE Abraham Naton (1906-1959) Memorial Exhibition at the Tel-Aviv Museum, Beit Dizengoff, shows that he was a far more important painter than was generally recognized during his lifetime. One reason for the comparative lack of appreciation may have been that Naton passed through a number of different phases and the exhibitions of his works during each particular phase never added up to the overall impact of his work as now seen. For one thing, a discovery for this reviewer is that he was an excellent draughtsman: there is a really beautiful wash drawing of the artist's wife (1937), scholarly but fluid in execution, while his self-portrait of 1939, the line drawings of Shlonsky, Zaritzki, etc., from the forties and the cubistic compositions from 1957 show how skilful he was with pen-and-ink.

Naton came to this country in 1935 from Bessarabia and the paintings from the thirties and middle forties show him as an "intimist," using his paint in small, lively touches and with most of the somewhat densely-packed works evidencing much warmth of feeling. The landscapes of this period are reminiscent of Utrillo. These paintings now have something of a "period" look but most of them are good and some of them, such as the Ramat Gan landscape from 1939, the Café from 1938, the Flowers from 1940 — to mention but some — are even very good.



*A. NATON: David and Saul (1951)*

### Swing to Abstraction

In the early fifties, Naton became interested in producing simplified designs, rather bright in colour, the figures with stylized heads and bodies, and of this period — when he was exhibiting mainly with the "Ten Group," works such as "David before Saul" and Fishermen on Kinneret" have decided decorative appeal. From emphasizing design it was perhaps natural for him to go on to abstraction and his last period was devoted to creating very simple geometric patterns, sometimes with a concentration on textural variety.

But even here, with his somewhat arid compositions in "White and Grey," "Black and White," "Squares on a Light Blue Background" and so on, one must remark his good taste and the care with which the whole composition has been worked out. Whatever trend he followed, he was clearly always a serious artist to whom respect was due, and his death at the age of 53 was a loss to Israel's art life. S.W.

## Photos 'Preserve' Synagogues from East, West

MISHKAN Le'Omanut, Ein Harod, is holding two exhibitions on the subject of synagogues, the first consisting of photographs and plans of Moroccan, Algerian and Tunisian synagogues from the collection of the late J. Pinkerfeld, the second of photographs with a few sketches of the no longer existing wooden synagogues of Poland. Both must be considered a contribution to the study of a specifically Jewish edifice and both are intimately connected with the architecture of their particular countries.

Starting from the North African buildings, the atmosphere is created by looking first at the pictures of the local "ghettoes." The entrance to that at Rabat has a wide centre arch with two small entrances on either side. An attempt has been made to beautify the hovels of Tilin. The houses are often dead to the outside world — all bespeak the native houses. The synagogues also follow local architecture except for two from a single Moroccan town (only their plans are given) which follow the Italian model of basing the architecture on a *Bamah* and *Aron Kodesh* placed at opposite ends of the hall.

### Examples from Fez

The exterior of the "House of the Bells" at Fez is adorned with rows of jutting ornamentation. Elsewhere the centre is through a white-washed courtyard or, in the case of Rabbi Shalom Synagogue at Jerba, through one surrounded by a colonnade. Inside, the wooden *Bamah* whose position is not an absolute one may be simple, or grandiose like the square structure surmounted by an open cupola at the Synagogue of "el Fezzain" at Fez (as small *Bamah* of the same type occurs at Mekhnes).



There may be as many as five *Aronot Kodesh* in a row as at Kairouan, where their doors are shaped in Moorish arches and on the lower parts are inscribed the names of donors. In the Great Synagogue of Tunis these doors are both open work and inlaid and bear plant designs in the upper portions. Construction of the actual prayer room may be based on four or six supporting pillars and round the walls there may be a single line of pillars or, at the Great Synagogue of Jerba, a double row. The Perpetual Light varies. Rabbi Shmuel Toledano's Synagogue at Mekhnes has a fine hanging specimen but it also possesses more primitive examples which resemble plate-backed Hanukiot with room for a single flame. That in the Synagogue of Rabbi Meir Baal Haness at Tunis which dates from only 1942, is a gorgeous affair. Walls are decorated, again at Fez, with a four-leafed flower superimposed on another and a diagonally placed square on an upright one, both motifs which suggest a Magen David.

Pride of place in this selection from the Pinkerfeld collection goes to the La Gribe Synagogue at Jerba. Outside it is a simple but imposing building which has been enlarged during the course of its history. It is of the basilica type with a high clerestory. Light emanates through rectangular and round arched windows. Inside there is a line of pillars along the walls and the doors of the *Aronot Kodesh* are decorated with donated gifts, amulets and metal work.



*Wooden Synagogue at Wola, Poland, below: colonnaded courtyard in the Synagogue "Yeshivat HaCohanim," small Hara of the Island of Djerba, Tunisia.*

The photographs of the Polish wooden synagogues which dated from the 17th and 18th centuries only give an idea of their facades. The material was chosen because it was the most used in the country. A leading architectural conception is discernible in these fronts, viz. a building with a pavilion at one corner or perhaps one at either end, a set back in the centre of the facade to emphasize the bulk of the main part of the building and then two or three roofs placed one upon the other pagoda fashion. The finest example was that at Volpa. Here the two highly ornamented pavilions had each a pair of pagoda roofs and were surrounded by a balcony. In between them came another roof which emphasized the higher ones over the main building.

### Conditioned by Geography

There were variations on this theme. Jablonow had only a single pavilion and a balcony of broad arches surrounded the upper part of the building above the doors. As was to be expected in a Northern country, the passage of light to the interior of the synagogue was essential. The windows were very large at Zabludow, which dated from about 1630. Their external appearance was considered important at Olkyenik where they were stressed by being neatly outlined in white paint while at Feistein they were ornate. At Suchowola a wave design decorated the front of the pavilion roofs and at Fiaski the facade above the doors was formed in triangles. Throughout we meet a single conception on which individual taste and communal pride could ring the changes. Even those photographs taken when the synagogue in question was in a state of dilapidation allow one to reconstruct the past. H.


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# GRIM OUTLOOK ON LIFE

**PRIZE STORIES 1960 — THE O. HENRY AWARDS,** Edited by Mary Stegner. Introduction by Wallace Stegner. Doubleday, New York, 1960. 284 pp. (Available on loan at the USIS libraries in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.)

**By Mendel Kohansky**

EACH collection of American short stories, and there are a number of them appearing annually, testifies anew to the amazing vitality, richness and inventiveness of this literary form in America. It also shows that in a nation of magazine readers many periodicals are open to first-rate fiction. The material in the book is culled from a variety of magazines ranging from super-high-brow university reviews, through such old reliables as the middlebrow "New Yorker" to purveyors of ladies' fashions, "Harper's Bazaar" and "Mademoiselle."

What adds colour to the American short story — and "Prize Stories" is a good example of this — is their regional character, which in a country as vast and varied as the U.S. amounts to a broad panorama of peoples and modes of life.

"The Ledge" by Lawrence Sargent Hall, this year's winner of the first prize, has the coast of Maine as its setting. The fisherman, its larger-than-life hero, is a product of Maine's harsh climate, as is the spare, masculine manner of Hall's narrative. It is a magnificent piece of story-telling, one of the best to appear in an American magazine in many a moon; on a theme as old as literature — human heroism pitted against fate. However, the muscular writing is Hall's own, and the taciturn hero, his small son facing inevitable death and "trusting his father to do all he could, and asking no more" are a refreshing and stimulating contrast to the snivelling, self-pitying heroes infesting American fiction of late.

### Ethnic Group

Philip Roth's "Defender of the Faith" (second prize) is also a regional story if I may apply this term not in its literal meaning; for the characters in it belong not to a geographic but an ethnic group. Its first-person hero, a sergeant just back from the front, encounters in his platoon a draftee who chisels out of him various small favours with appeals as one Jew to another. The sergeant resents the boy's insidious persistence, but relents each time, partly to get rid of the nuisance, partly because an appeal to let the soldier and his two buddies leave camp to attend a *seder* at his aunt's home (three weeks after Passover), with real *gefilte fish* and *charein*, does stir something in his heart. But when the boy goes as far as getting himself assigned to desk duty while everyone else in the platoon is to be sent to the Pacific, and does it through the use of the same kind of appeal on another Jewish higher-up, the sergeant puts his foot down and kills the scheme. He knows he has done right, as an army man, an American and a Jew, for the boy is a clever little chiseller who invokes group loyalty for his dirty little purposes, but the experience leaves a scar.

Robin White's "Shower of Ashes" (third prize) is something of a rarity in modern short stories with its good, old-fashioned plot. It begins on a light note, soon followed by hints at a dark mystery which lead to the climatic discovery of a horrible, soul-shaking secret. The story gains greatly from its exotic setting, although the characters are Americans, missionary families in a remote part of India, and the sounds, colours and odours of the place are beautifully evoked.

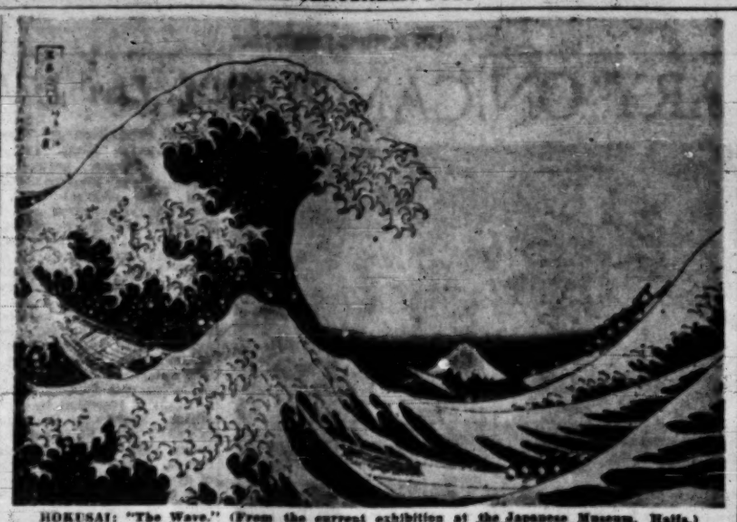
### Carried Forward

Horror of an entirely different kind grips the reader in Maurice Ogden's "Freeway to Wherever." The story begins realistically enough with the description of a solid mass of powerful cars on a freeway, running at high speed. It takes us quite a while to realize that those cars cannot stop, because stopping would mean getting hit by the cars riding behind; that the people inside must go on riding, at an ever-increasing speed, in parallel lines so close that occasionally the cars screech against each other, toward a phantom embankment looming ahead, until "trapped and pressed forward in the relentless flow, they were crossing to the mighty gate, between the grim, smoke-blackened battlements reared against the black sky, and the scarred, ageless granite of ponderous walls." And once they moved inside, "all of a sudden nobody was very surprised, and nobody asked any more questions."

Only one story has been chosen from the over-written Old South, one whose characters resemble normal, functioning human beings, even though a suicide is involved. But even the suicide in Elizabeth Spencer's "First Dark" has its positive meaning for by purposely removing herself from the stage, the ailing old woman allows her niece to start what promises to be a wholesome life, free of the decay of the Old South.

### Sad Revelation

The 19 stories included in the book were selected by the editor who also awarded the prizes. Thus the book is testimony to the taste of one person, and it would be unfair to judge the overall character of the American short story in 1960 on its basis. With this reservation, let me only say that the picture is grim and the outlook on life reflected in the collection is anything but cheerful. There are tortuous relations between mother and son ("Encore" by James Purdy), between brother and sister ("Ellen Craig" by Sylvia Berkman), between divorced husband and wife ("Love and Like" by Herbert Gold); there is the feeling of insecurity and vainness of life ("Immortality" by Robert Henderson). In the only humorous story found in the book, "A Glass of Blessings" by Glendon Swarthout, the humour only serves to underline the grimness of the life of a group of Americans sailing back from a European trip in a fog of senseless dissipation which recalls Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises." Except that the present lost generation has hardly reached twenty, and there has been no war experience in their young lives to justify their lack of purpose and values which give meaning to life.



HOKUSAI: "The Wave." (From the current exhibition at the Japanese Museum, Haifa.)

# Kaleidoscope

**DER MANN IM STADTTOR** by M.Y. Ben-Gavriel. Hoffmann & Campe, Hamburg. 254 pp.

THIS is a string of mostly Oriental anecdotes, with and without point, held together with considerable ingenuity, told in the well-known author's well-known manner of relentless facetiousness, satirizing all and everything: Governments from Turkish times to ours, Levantine police, expert advisers home-made and imported, Beduin and effendi.

Some stories have made the rounds here, being based on true incidents, such as that of the Beduin sheikh who was offered a pound by an American lady for whom he posed, and to whom, mortally offended, he threw his entire briefcase, stuffed to bursting. Some have a deeper meaning, some political relevance. The value of the book lies in the knowledge the author has of the colourful scene today and how it was as long as 45 years ago.

Calling the book a novel, as the blurb does, is sheer nonsence. There is no running narrative, even if an Indian of mysterious character, with a kaleidoscope, makes mysterious appearances now and again, and one single woman appears in the last pages in a brief and also most mysterious love affair.

There is only one institution or group of men that Mr. Ben-Gavriel treats seriously and with respect — the Hagana to which he himself belonged. The characters are caricatures or so mysterious that we are not quite sure whether they really existed.

To this reader the most interesting part were the reminiscences from old days, when the author lived on amicable terms with the Mufti's uncle and spent some of his time in the Stambulyie that horribly weird underground part of the Old City, mainly inhabited by Jerusalem's underworld. His visual descriptions of old courtyards and lanes are delightful.

*P.A.*

## Life and Letters

### JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN PUBLISHING VENTURE

**A New York publishing house, Consultants Bureau Enterprises, Inc., and the Soviet Academy of Sciences Press are collaborating in the simultaneous publication of a scientific work: The Structure of Glass, Volume 2. The book, containing the Proceedings of the Third All-Union Conference held in Leningrad in November last year, appeared in identical English and Russian versions yesterday. It is the first volume to be presented to English- and Russian-speaking scientific communities on the same day.**

**The papers contained in the book deal with experimental studies of various properties of glass, the principal methods for investigating glass structure, and the problem of glass formation.** (UNESCO)

### BOOK TRADE PRIZE

**The German book trade peace prize for this year has been granted to the British publisher Victor Gollancz in Frankfurt. In awarding the prize, the German book trade stressed Gollancz' "humane attitude toward the German people" immediately after the end of the war.** (JTA)

# Kissing the Blarney Stone

**IRISH SHORT STORIES,** edited by Valentin Iremonger. Faber and Faber, London. 288 pp. 15/-.

**THE IRISH GENIUS,** edited by Devin A. Garrity. Signet. 254 pp. IL1.20.

**By Geoffrey Wigoder**

IN introducing "The Irish Genius," Mr. Garrity claims "No country, irrespective of size, seems to have produced so many good short-story writers in such a short space of time as contemporary Ireland" — and he may be right. Irish authors wallow in the medium and several well-defined types have emerged.

- The Misadventures of Comic Irish Peasant recounted with fruity transliterations of the brogue (stage Irish; Somerville and Ross; Lynn Doyle. This category is now practically non-existent except in stories about Irishmen by outsiders).
- The Irish Revolution story, preferably with a gunman on the run (this is now as infrequent as stories in Israel about the Second Aliya).
- The West Coast story, with mountainous seas, drowning fishermen, keening women and a general air of poetic sadness and loneliness. (The "fishing" motif recurs in gentler tales set further inland near rivers and pools.)
- The Exile story in which Pat is (a) about to set off for the U.S., (b) living in New York or Boston but dreaming of turf fires and thatched roofs; or (c) has just returned home after a lengthy stay in foreign parts. (A typical quotation — from Liam O'Flaherty's "Going into Exile" — reads):

"'It's a cruel world that takes you away from the land that God made you for.'

'Oh what are you talking about, father? Sure what did anybody ever get out of the land but poverty and hard work and potatoes and salt?'

'Ah yes,' said his father with a sigh, 'but it's your own, the land, and over there' — he waved his hand at the western sky — 'you'll be giving your sweat to some other man's land'."

- The Catholic story in which the would-be sinner is reformed by overhearing Mass or witnessing a good deed performed by a friendly priest.

These two volumes contain plenty such stories as well as many instances of contrived over-writing, which is one of the main faults of Irish authors. An example is the opening to the story by Margaret Barrington:

"Weary and distraught she women listened to the storm as it raged around the houses. The wind screamed and howled. It drove suddenly against the doors with heavy lurchings. It tore at the straw ropes which anchored the thatched roofs to the ground. It rattled and shook the small windows. It sent the rain in narrow streams under the door, through the piled-up sacks, to form large puddles on the hard stamped earthen floors."

But after all the criticisms, the Irish stories have great qualities. Most of the examples in these books were written after the Golden Age of Irish Literature (which ended in the 1920's) but they nevertheless retain many of its characteristics — good lyrical writing, rich humour, brilliant manipulation of the English language, piercing insight into the human tragedy.

These anthologies contain many gems. The better volume is "Irish Short Stories" where higher standards have been applied ("The Irish Genius" occasionally comes down to magazine level). It is not surprising to find outstanding examples from the masters — Sean O'Faolain, Frank O'Connor (two of the greatest practitioners of the art of short story writing), Liam O'Flaherty and Mary Lavin.

But it is exciting to find new names represented by masterly stories. Thus, each volume contains a fine contribution from James Plunkett, a wonderful word-juggler with a taut style and a profound sensitivity. Another rising author is Brian Moore, whose novels are achieving success in the U.S.; he is represented here by a delightful miniature of a Catholic childhood which opens "In the Beginning was the Word. And the Word was No."

Other unfamiliar names whose contributions make an impression are Edward Sheehy, Maurice Kennedy and Seamus MacGrianna (the last being a translation from the Gaelic). And particularly interesting is the influence of James Joyce's "Dubliners" on the new generation of Irish writers.

# Defining Arab Nationalism

**A SHORT POLITICAL GUIDE TO THE ARAB WORLD** by Peter Partner. Pall Mall Press. London. 142 pp. Index. 18s. 6d.

**By Nissim Rejwan**

NEITHER its title nor its appearance would make the reader so much as suspect the richness and originality of the material assembled between the covers of this excellent and thought-provoking little book. The tumultuous developments and the upheavals which have been rocking the Arab world during the past decade are liable to make us ignore the deeper and more constant factors of Arab politics and political behaviour, and Mr. Partner in his far too modest manner has come to remind us of our plight.

Mr. Partner begins right at the beginning. "At the moment of his migration from Mecca to Medina in A.D. 622," he writes in his first paragraph, "Muhammed became the founder of a state as well as of a religion. The community of Moslem believers became a political society — and it has continued to be so, in one form or another, until the present day."

### One Century Only

This is a fascinating thesis on which to base a book on the contemporary Arab world; yet the author, after thus hinting at the close connection between Islam and Arabdom, does not pursue his theme, as he is soon faced with the fact that the leadership of the Islamic Empire was ethnically Arab for rather less than a century, and it was held by non-Arabs for some 1,200 years. It was only just before the outbreak of World War I, and partly as a reaction to the growth of Turkish nationalism in the Ottoman Empire, that Arab nationalism began to emerge into practical politics. (Arab nationalism was propounded by a few theorists in the latter part of the 19th century, especially by the intellectuals of Syria — Moslem and Christian alike.)

The Arab Revolt of the Sharif Hussein of Mecca, the Allied settlement and the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, the Arab world under the mandatory system, and the development of Arab society during this period constitute the subject of Mr. Partner's second Chapter — "Arab Nationalism Under the Shadow of the West" — which brings the account up to the end of World War II. Following "the all but catastrophic decline of British power" after the end of the War, and the partial triumph of the Egyptian concept of a loose Arab association in the form of the Arab League, the idea of Arab unity and its feasibility began to spread rapidly all over the Arab world. But the League's immediate political future was dark, "for before the test of the Palestine War it was utterly to collapse."

### The Great Breakthrough

"It is often said that Arab unity rests on opposition to Zionism. There is little enough to be said for this statement even in terms of theory, but in practice all that the Jewish challenge in Palestine did was to reveal Arab disunity."

The revelation of this disunity served to give vent to all the frustrations and resentment the Arabs had felt for years against their governments and against British influence. From this point on, Arab politics became a series of *coups d'etat* and internal conflicts; above all, less than three years after the Free Officers' revolution in Cairo in July, 1952, the Arab political scene became dominated almost exclusively by Cairo's manoeuvres and machinations. In less than 70 brief pages (30-98), Mr. Partner manages to give an intelligent account of the main events of Arab politics between 1916 and 1959.

But it is not for this brief history that one turns to Mr. Partner's "Guide," valuable and succinct though it is. Whether or not one agrees with his main theme, what really holds the attention are his reflections on the connection between modern Arab nationalism and Islam, and his suggestion — for it is no more than that — that this nationalism cannot be separated or distinguished from pan-Islamic nationalism. Unfortunately the author does not seem to have exhausted the possibilities of his own thesis, for he does not pursue it to any theoretical or practical conclusion. The difficulty, of course, is posed by the fact that Arab nationalism is founded mainly on the Arabic language — and Arabic is the language of the Koran, which in its turn is the property of *all* Moslems.

### The Arab Nation

This apparent incompatibility between Arab nationalism and its religious foundations is especially apparent to the modern Arab nationalist when defining the Arab nation. Nationalism is a relatively recent European invention, and the very word "nation" has no real equivalent in classical Arabic. Traditionally, the Arabs relate a man variously to his *qabila* (tribe), his *watan* (district or, by extension, country), his *umma* (religious group or community), or to his *qaum* (group or, by extension, people).

None of these terms could possibly satisfy the modern Arab nationalist: tribe is obviously inadequate, district or even country impose regional limitations, religious group implies the exclusion of non-Moslems, and "group" or "people" is too limiting — although eventually it was *qaum* that was adopted to translate the term "nation."

These are serious issues which perhaps merit separate treatment, but this book leaves the reader — especially the general reader to whom it is addressed — not quite satisfied. It should perhaps be added, however, that Mr. Partner is not the first writer on Arab history to find Arab nationalism and Islam inseparable. Trying to define the term "Arab" some years ago, Professor H.A.R. Gibb of Oxford wrote: "All those are Arabs for whom the central fact of history is the mission of Muhammed and the memory of the Arab Empire and who in addition cherish the tongue and its cultural heritage as their common possession." This will hardly satisfy the advocates of what Mr. Partner calls "Romantic Arab Nationalism," but in the end it may well prove the only alternative to the current theoretical confusion.

Although he gives most of his attention to developments in the countries of the Arab East, the author devotes a chapter to a brief and readable account of the *Maghreb* — the Arab West which includes Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. His remarks on the birth and development of North African nationalism are thoughtful and worth pondering. All in all, this "short political guide" comes as a pleasant surprise at a time when far too many books are being produced on the Arab world whose worth is highly questionable.

## Stamp of the Week




**Last week the U.S. Post Office Department marked the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Boys' Club movement in the United States with the issue of a special commemorative stamp in New York City. The movement under its charter is charged with responsibility for the promotion of the health, social, educational, vocational and character development of boys throughout the United States. In 1959 there were over 540 Boys' Clubs serving more than a half-million boys.**

**USIS.**

## New Arabic Periodicals Issued

**The first issue of the new Arabic literary monthly "El Hadaf" appeared in Tel Aviv last week, edited by Tawfiyahu Sharrash and Jamal Kawar, Co-Editors, and published by the Histadrut's Arab Department (74 pp., 40 agorot). It carries greetings from the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Pinhas Lavon, and contributions by Arab and Jewish writers on social issues.**

**Another Arabic newcomer is "El Munawwar", the first issue of which appeared recently. The 24 illustrated pages contain feature articles and short stories by Arabs and Jews. Edited by Fuad Shihabi, it is published by M. Amir and sells for 45 agorot.** WGT.

# Round the Bookshops

### Hebrew . . .

"BEYOND The Mountains" by Alexander Ramati is a fictitious adventure story told against the authentic background of a small desert in Uzbekistan in 1941. The heroes are two brothers trying to steal across the southern border of the U.S.S.R. Their escape story is interesting and well told, even if the suspense is a little contrived in places.

The finest parts of the book are those devoted to the description of a townlet and its inhabitants under the multiple threat of famine, desert storms, a typhus plague, and the ever-vigilant eye of the N.K.V.D. The people's attitude to Communism, half-frightened, half-sceptical, is vividly and humorously illustrated (pp. 77-78) by an account of the day after the celebration of the Revolution anniversary. The pictures of Stalin are taken down, the admonition to increase productivity put up again; the bakery is closed; someone says: "they said on the radio yesterday that our soldiers have taken Leningrad" and is answered with a shrug and "Yes, but yesterday was a feast-day."

Hollywood is about to make the book into a film. It has just been rendered into Hebrew: **Me'ever Leharim** מעבר להרים (Hadar, Tel Aviv, 197 pp.). The translation, by Yosef Nedava, is sloppy, and inconsistent in choice of words and use of grammar.

* * *

HAIFA Municipality is known for its devotion to th town's residents, particularly its artists and writers. The Municipality's department of culture even publishes (in cooperation with Kiryat Sefer) a yearly anthology whose contributors, mostly dwell in and around Haifa — **Carmelit** כרמלית of which Parts six and seven, edited by Shimshon Meltzer (416 pp.), have just appeared. The volume contains prose and poetry as well as various essays and commentaries.

Zalman Shazar's ample, almost naive, cycle of seasongs is, if not the best, then at least the nicest of the poetry included. Both Y. Bar-Yosef and B. Galai present us with a foretaste of books in the making, and make us curious to see the whole. "Mishpahat Tzvi," a play by David Pinsky, translated from the Yiddish by the editor, though rather melodramatic, nevertheless paints a revealing picture of Diaspora Jewry under the threat of pogrom, exhibiting flashes of heroism and cowardice, mutual distrust and inner conflict.

L. Koenig is represented by an interesting comparison between Sholem Aleichem and Mendele. Dr. M. Zer-Kavod tries to analyse the relationship between King Saul and Samuel the prophet. In a book review S. Kalugal notes down a host of Jewish-Spanish proverbs and epigrams.

A pleasant, variegated, though not exceptional collection.

*M.A.*

### . . . and English

LITERARY traditions in new countries often take centuries to develop (a fact that could be usefully borne in mind by some of the more impatient and exacting Israel critics). The dominions of the British Commonwealth provide a case in point, with South Africa producing the most interesting literature (largely as a result of the epic tragedy of the contemporary situation), Australia only just beginning to emerge and — most disappointing — Canada making practically no ripple on the surface of the arts, despite the immense productivity of its great neighbour.

One of the most distinguished Australian books to appear is Patrick White's Voss (Penguin IL1.76.). This remarkable novel, based on fact, tells the story of an ill-fated expedition which set out a century ago to explore the Australian desert. The core of the book is the mystic relationship between the leader of the expedition, the German-born Voss, and the kindred soul of his Australian fiancée.

The account of the brief encounter of these two minds produces inspired writing which suffuses the entire book. Patrick White combines a brilliant style (a fine mastery of words and a gift of underlining the conscious with the subconscious) with penetrating psychological insight. This is a long and ambitious work, which betrays some evidence of flagging in its latter stages but is nevertheless one of the outstanding novels of recent years.

* * *

JOHN Wain's picaresque novel **Hurry On Down** (Penguin 88 ag.) comes from the same stable as Kingsley Amis' better-known "Lucky Jim." Both are products of the frustrations of the post-war world; both tell of the post-University antics of nice young men; both are expressed through satire, humour and even slapstick. Wain makes his serious intent plain; his hero has "a mushroom-shaped cloud living perpetually in a cave at the back of his mind." He "had been equipped with an upbringing devised to meet the needs of a more fortunate age and then thrust into the jungle of the nineteen-fifties." His hero searches for self-sufficient poverty, for unmolested obscurity, for a limited and defined contentment. And at every turn he fails to achieve the neutrality he seeks. Like Amis, Wain is a very genteel angry young man; he lacks the passionate protest of Osborn and his American counterparts. But his novel makes good reading and does succeed in conveying something of the futility which the author obviously feels.

*G.W.*

### Publications Received

**BINYAMIN DISRAELI** בנימין דיזראלי (Benjamin Disraeli) by B. Jaffe. Dvir, Tel Aviv. 136 pp. IL1.50.

**YOSEF KLAUSNER** — **Ledmuto** לדמותו — קובץ (A Volume in Memory of Prof. Yosef Klausner). Amihai, Tel Aviv. 228 pp.

**BINTIV** בנתיב (In My Paths) by Yosef Weitz. Nir, Jerusalem. 343 pp.

**MILON LEMUNACHIM HARA-TACHUT** מילון למונחים הרא-טכות (Dictionary of Welding Terms) Hebrew-English-French and German. The Hebrew Language Academy and Technion — Israel Institute of Technology, Jerusalem, Haifa. 55+28 pp.

# Modern Art: Relating the 'Isms'

**A CONCISE HISTORY OF MODERN PAINTING** by Herbert Read. (Available on loan at British Council Library, Tel Aviv.) 276 p.p. Thoms & Hudson.

**By Meir Ronnen**

"ART" books, good, bad and indifferent, are bought by two classes of people. The first group consists of interested laymen and very young art students searching for an introduction to painting, its movements and movers; the second, professional painters who buy books chiefly for the inspiration and guidance they can obtain from the reproductions.

The latter are usually more than familiar with the historical *mores*. If they can be moved to read the text, they look for technical notes on construction and application of the paint. The neophytes, however, usually need to have *everything* explained to them and the tendency has been to sugar the pill of knowledge with intimate details of the artists' life, the more piquant or eccentric the better.

Mr. Read has set himself the arduous task of cataloguing the history of painting during a period that has been filled with more names of movements and styles than there are colours on a Windsor and Newton's chart. To the professional, the distinction between Futurist and Suprematist painting may be a fine one. To the uninitiated both movements are inexplicable.

A drawback to this book is that Mr. Read preaches neither to the layman nor the artist — a point we will return to later. What he does do, however, is to trace the background and rise of modern art, starting from England's 19th century arts and crafts movements begun by William Morris, and Scotland's dean of architecture, Macintosh, and Charles Voysey. The other prime mover was the appearance in Paris of Japanese prints, just in time to influence Manet, Van Gogh and Gauguin.

Read rightly takes Cezanne as his starting point and rightly discards all realistic painters or those whose aims and origins pre-date Cezanne, even if they painted long after him (do we not still boast some Israel artists who work in the 19th century?). Here, however, lies the rub. While



WASSILY KANDINSKY Composition 1910

Mr. Read does attempt to make this more than a chronological list and description of the artists' aims, he does not always do enough to explain their individual approach. The key to all understanding of what he himself calls the masonry of a painting, is an appreciation of what goes into the architecture and colour relationship of Cezanne's work. But just as the reader feels that Mr. Read is about to get down to brass tacks, the chapter on Cezanne smudges to a close. Apart from dropping the reader a few crumb-like phrases i.e. "architectural conception," "modelling with colour," "cone of concentration," he leaves the acolyte in obvious darkness. How much easier it would be for the reader if he were treated to a detailed description of what Cezanne was trying to achieve! (Such books do exist — a new one with fascinating diagrams, has just been published in New York.)

However, Mr. Read improves as he goes along and does much better in explaining how the flat areas of colour in Japanese prints, as well as their heraldic and symbolic concepts, found their way into the paintings of Western Europe. Seurat's role is also admirably summed up in a few paragraphs.

Read vividly begins his chapter, "The Break-Through," with a staggering list of the artists who descended upon Paris between 1900-1907 — it includes nearly every great name in modern painting. The same thing was happening to Munich about the same time, with Klee and Kandinsky in the van. The impressionists gave way to *Les Fauves*, who were headed by the young Matisse.

Like Cezanne, Matisse came to realize that the "secret" lay in structure of colour as well as line and shape relationships. Unlike Cezanne, he believed that art must also be dynamic and express the painter's feelings; this, as Read points out, prevented him from becoming a mere imitator of the master. Read goes into Matisse's thinking in rewarding detail. The chapter on Expressionism is also a lucid essay, skilfully related to both contemporary movements and the mysticism of the Middle Ages.

We are not forgetting that this is a history and not a manual. Fortunately, Mr. Read never forgets this for a moment. If he is sometimes short on technical detail, he has his own strong historical views. He is convinced that the visual arts are deeply involved in the general process of history and give "plastic precision" to "inhibitions and aspirations that might otherwise remain voiceless." He sees an organic development from one "ism" to the other and traces their rise. He deals with the significant leaders in each group and gives lesser but nonetheless durable lights a mere mention or a single illustration. (Dali, for instance, is reproduced in colour but is also dismissed as a commercial charlatan.)

Read takes us from the first school of Paris until Jean Dubuffet and Poliakoff, Paolozzi and Marini, Manessier and Bazaine, the latter I think, the giants of today. He goes into the influence of the Bauhaus on modern design. There are fine explanatory chapters on Picasso, Kandinsky, Klee and Mondrian.

These latter four are for Read "the great individualists" who left their mark not only as personal successes but also upon the art of determined relations, which is the constructivism behind all contemporary design and architecture.

Not unnaturally, the nearer Read gets to the present, the nearer his book moves to criticism rather than history.

However, the real value of this historical review is that the author succeeds in ascribing an organic growth and connection between all the past "isms," which are yet still part of our present.

The only glaringly blind spot is the page on Chagall, who is referred to as a Russian. There is not the slightest reference to the overpowering Jewish influence in his work.

The book is complete with text references, bibliography and index. There are over 300 illustrations, many in pleasant colour, printed together with the text.


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# Fashion Trends in Leather

By HELGA DUDMAN

LEATHER forecast — this is the work of Milo E. Legnazzi, President of the Swiss Leather Council Secretariat now visiting Israel.

This involves not only the forecasting of which colours will be in fashion for shoes, handbags, gloves, and even luggage — but the actual determination of fashion trends as well.

For two years now such control of leather colours has, in Switzerland, been synchronized by the Leather Council. The manufacturing process (more complicated than that involving colour decisions in textiles) embraces tanners and dyers as well as manufacturers; and the time lapse between the choice of a colour and the birth of a pair of shoes is some three months.

The Council is made up of over 600 manufacturers in various branches of the industry. At its head is a secretariat of 30 experts, including six women. Eighty-five per cent of all Swiss leather goods are now made according to the Council's specifications.

Just recently this Swiss concept of planning has been extended to cover groups in 13 Western European nations, including 30 national leather organizations. This is the newly-formed "Euromode," which met in Zurich last week.

Mr. Legnazzi, here at the invitation of the Fashion Council of Israel (in formation) hopes to affiliate Israel fashion and manufacturing groups into Euromode. A principal aim is the more efficient and economical gearing of production for the export market. While here, Mr. Legnazzi is also handling a training programme for salespeople, teaching ways in which "fashion consciousness" can be created in the customer.

The heart of the Swiss programme involves the reduction in the number of leather colours produced each season. The "most fashionable" colours are recommended by the Council, and manufacturers act accordingly. This is a little like cutting down on the number of dishes offered by a restaurant menu; choice becomes limited but so, presumably, is wastage in the kitchen — which should result in more value for money. Furthermore, food is more likely to be served piping hot and fresh, and the chef is more able to concentrate his talents on the specialties.

For the woman customer, this means greater ease in matching and coordinating her accessories; for the retailer, a more manageable inventory; for the manufacturer, greater production with less capital investment. Even the colour names will be the same in the various countries. This season, for instance, the important brown is called "Morocco"—a name conveying meaning and easily pronounceable in many tongues.

All this means a large step towards the goal of "one world of fashion." No matter where she has made her purchases, a woman's shoes and bag will be fashionable whether she finds herself in Tel Aviv, Trieste, or Toronto. And in terms of exports for Israel industry, this assures a better chance of meeting the foreign market's fashion requirements. Manufacturers here will know, months ahead, what women abroad will be asking for — for the Council also carries on educational and sales promotional work. The Swiss work nearly a year ahead in planning manufacturing schedules, and this should help to eliminate unprofitable hit-and-miss production here.

Mr. Legnazzi says that: pointed toes and stiletto heels will coninue. Coming colour: a rich burgundy brown, good with grey, olive green, violet and other browns. And as far as the industry is concerned, life would be easier if women would purchase their shoes with seasonal regularity, even if not with reckless frequency. Average annual purchase of shoes in Italy, for instance — recognized style-setter in the industry — is only 74 pairs. Top of the list in purchases, if not style, is America, with over three pairs purchased per citizen per year. Second is Switzerland, with 2.6 pairs per year.

The first day of his trip to Israel was spent by Mr. Legnazzi in visiting a shoe factory and window-shopping along Tel Aviv's streets. With Swiss logic, he makes the comment that "in a new country, it seems good to look at the things one knows and understands; then one can make intelligent comparisons." He has been struck by the "individuality and character" of fashion here—a far cry from the mass-produced, although high levels in other countries.

This fact perhaps softens the danger one might see in any plan attempting to control available choice in fashion. Highly valuable, as an export aid, it is not likely to have all the women in Israel walking about in the three basic colours decreed chic in the capitals of Europe. Israel can use coordination, and is in little danger of conformity.


**CHOCOLATE AND TOBACCO**

Any shade of brown is high fashion for winter. It's a warm colour that suits almost everyone and especially when models are styled by Jercoli. Gracia has a lovely collection of dresses, suits and tweed suits as well as cocktail frocks in velour and velour chiffon. GRACIA's is at 54, Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, and offers quality goods at fair prices. (Advt.)



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## Popular Priced Fashion



*On left, Hamashbir's original two-piece slacks and sleeveless jumper outfit in wine-coloured corduroy; the white blouse is extra. At right a two-piece frock in red with a wide boat neck knitted collar in white. There is a knitted cap to match.*

By Our Fashion Reporter

HAMASHBIR presented its fall fashions to overflow audiences this week. Notable for extremes in wearability and value, rather than fashion eccentricity, the showings nevertheless reflected such current trends as fabrics with a shaggy finish, an abundance of plaids, and a wealth of purple and brown tones.

Practical and attractive outfits for teenagers were also shown — a plaid pleated skirt topped by a jacket equipped with zipper, hood, and lining. Also for young girls was a black dress with inserts of Yemenite embroidery — a sensible and pleasant application of traditional decoration. This costs IL32.80.

Coats are bulky and deeply textured. An eye-catching one is of hazy brown and black tweed, braid-trimmed at collar and pockets. Well worth the IL165 in terms of fashion. This was shown over a beige wool dress with beautifully simple lines: IL35.90. Another crisp, trim wool dress, ready to go anywhere, is black and white plaid, costs IL56.75.

An elegant black dress — most desirable because of its extreme simplicity — consists of nothing but the shape, three-quarter sleeves, and a tiny belt, IL41.50 and worth it — because it is so simple. Over it, a flattering black coat, huge-collared and unbuttoned, IL139.

There is a fine choice of well-fitting slacks, many paired with matching or coordinated tops. One plaid ensemble involves skirt and loose top as well as slacks. Skirts are shown with matching three-quarter coats, and there are plenty of solid-colour, nicely priced jersey tops. Suits go from everyday tweed to black for cocktails.

The entire collection is made for the real world rather than the dream world, and it is refreshing to note that it is not intended for tourists.

## Maskit Tourist Shows



*A hand-crocheted white three-quarter length coat and svelte black leather sleeveless sheath shown at the Maskit Fashion Show held at the King David Hotel this week. Three other new items presented were a cream woollen sheath with a Lurex thread and a matching full-length coat, slit at the sides, with cape-like sleeves and adorned with one large gold Yemenite button; a fine grey and white woollen two-piece with a detachable leather trim which buttons on to the front and is interchangeable to match different outfits; and last but not least, an interestingly striped woollen dress with a drawstring waist and a huge patch pocket almost at the hem line.*

## Guavas Are at Their Peak Now

By Molly Bar-David

GUAVAS are a wonderful fruit best eaten raw, like all fruit. But since their strong smell quickly satiates one's hankering for them, it is good to have a few handy recipes for this abundant and low-priced fine fruit of the season.

Guavas are a very versatile fruit and you can use them in almost any recipe calling for apples, providing you remove the seeds (which can be cooked to good advantage and then sieved out, in fruit soup), and do not take as long for the cooking time (about two-thirds) unless other ingredients in a recipe (such as dough in pies or cakes) need more time. Here are but a few baking recipes in which Guavas are excellent, but you can also use them in desserts or *Tzimmes* or even peel and core them and make them as sweet-sour pickles, an unusual treat with meat or fowl dishes.

**Guava Cake**

*½ cups peeled, cored guava sectors, 1 cup self-rising flour, ½ cup sugar, ½ pkg. margarine, 1 egg, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tbsps. milk.*

Sift flour and half the sugar. Beat the egg, add milk and melted butter and mix into the flour to make a firm dough. Pat on to a baking pan. Cover with rows of the guava sectors. Sprinkle with cinnamon and remaining sugar and pour over the remaining melted margarine. Bake for half an hour in a moderate oven.

**Guava Fritters**

*12 thick slices guava, 4 tbsps. sugar, 2 tbsps. wine or brandy, 1½ cups sifted flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, 1 egg, 1 cup milk, 2 tbsps. oil, fat for frying.*

Sprinkle the guava slices with the sugar and wine. Sift the flour and baking powder. Beat egg, milk and melted margarine and add slowly to the flour, beating well. Heat a little fat in a pan. Now work quickly. Pour about a tablespoon of the batter into the pan and place a guava slice over it and cover with more batter. Repeat until all the batter and guava slices are used up. Fry on both sides. Serve hot, dusted if you wish with a little powdered sugar.

**Hot Guava Fruit Soup**

Because they are so aromatic, guavas make excellent fruit soup and are especially delightful when topped or mixed with sour cream. With grapes still available and citrus already here, this is the time to make fruit soups that are perhaps more desserts than appetizers.

*12 guavas, halved, 1 cup blue grapes, 1 cup sliced apples, 6 cups water, ¾ cup sugar, dash of cinnamon, ½ lemon sliced, 4 tbsps. orange cornflour.*

Cook the guava seeds and peels in the water and then strain and discard the pulp. Now cook the apples in the water and when half tender add the remaining fruit and sugar and cook until fruit is soft. The lemon slices add a tangy near-bitter note which is very pleasant. When fruit is tender, dissolve the cornflour in half a cup of water, add the cinnamon and stir into the fruit soup mixture. Cook until thick. Serve hot or cold with sour cream.

**Baked Guavas**

Chop a few dried figs with a few nuts (any kind). Select large guavas and remove seed with an apple corer. Fill the cavity with the fig-nut mix. Mix a little honey with water (half and half) and pour over the guavas. Bake in a medium oven or wonder pot until guavas are tender, basting often with the honey mixture. This is a heavenly dessert.

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## Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

ALL the articles in the paper recently about being Kind to Animals and not being bitten by dogs remind me of a friend I used to have in England. She had a breathless, bad-tempered Pekinese whom she carried about on a silk-covered cushion whenever she took him out of the house. His digestion was as uncertain as his temper so she minced all his food before she gave it to him, mostly liver and breast of chicken, and his cream was served to him daily in a special porcelain dish. He had a different collar for every day in the week and she set her alarm to feed him every four hours during the night in case he suffered from night starvation. When I protested that all that care and money could have brought up one or even two children, she said people were not worth it. You would never find animals being mean to each other the way people were and she was sure that Sonni Boy loved her truly.

•

BEARING the memory of Sonni Boy in my mind I am careful in my dealings with our animals. At present we have a sausage-shaped pup called Little Pitcher, a kitten without a name and the kitten's mother, called Mitzi. Our terms are a guarded friendliness on my part, deep distrust from Mitzi, indifference from the kitten and hysterical devotion between the pup and the children. Have been assured that the pup, at least on its mother's side, would inherit a shrewd and keen intelligence but as I walk after her with the mop I decide that she must take after her father (unknown).

•

SHE has however a very tidy disposition, though slightly displaced, and spends a lot of time rearranging our bed-room slippers in places where they are either difficult to find or inaccessible of reach. That will teach us to leave them lying about! She shares a plate amicably enough with the kitten but when Mitzi comes for her share they both run away. Mitzi hates everybody, including her own offspring and the hand that feeds her and we keep out of each other's way as much as possible.

•

LITTLE Pitcher sleeps on daughter's bed in spite of repeated requests not to, and in spite of an elaborately constructed bed of her own elsewhere. When she is forcibly removed she shows her displeasure by tearing up large quantities of newspapers and sleeping on those. Occasionally her instincts get the better of her and she digs a hole in the garden, usually in newly planted flowers. We think she is looking for badgers, but as there are none in our garden she soon gives up and brings her dirty paws back into the house. The kitten sleeps on the same bed when she spends the night in the house. Where she sleeps on other occasions we find it discreeter not to ask.

•

IN our house we have no special time for being Kind to Animals. We are grateful if they are kind to us.

## Nobel Prize Winners

By Dr. Eliahu Yaron

WHY is it not possible to graft skin from a healthy man to a burned one? Why can't surgeons replace diseased eyes, arteries or limbs with healthy ones from donors or from persons dying in accidents? We don't know the complete answers to these problems but have come very much nearer to knowing during the past 15 years and for their great contributions to this knowledge two men were last week awarded the Nobel prize for medicine.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

If a surgeon takes a piece of skin from a patient and grafts it on to a wound of another, the new skin seems at first to stick on and the graft "takes." Within 2-3 weeks, if the donor and recipient are not identical twins, the graft dies, shrivels up and drops off. If a second graft is now made, the patient's skin has become "sensitized" and it is now only 2-3 days before the graft dies.

Sir Macfarlane Burnet, O.M. is a distinguished Australian biologist who has been pondering problems of immunity for many years and has advanced several theories as to why some foreign substances should be accepted passively by the body while others are rejected by it. On the basis of his latest hypothesis, the "Clone Theory of Immunity," Professor Peter Medawar of London University, the other recipient of the Prize, has built up an impressive volume of experimental evidence. As a result of this joint work, most of which has been done during the past few years, the important basic knowledge of immunity to tissues has been built up and the foundations laid for transfer of organs from one person to another.

Burnet argued that every animal must have the power to recognize between two kinds of proteins — "self" and "not self" — otherwise it might become immune to its own organs with disastrous results. "Self" it learns to accept while still in its mother's womb so that new proteins, like those of the bacteria and viruses which may infect it in later life, are immediately recognized as "not self" and the body defences are called out. Medawar tested this theory by injecting newborn white mice with cells from black mice, arguing that at this age they should accept the foreign cells as "self." When the white mice grew up, he grafted small pieces of black mouse skin on to them and, being accepted as "self," the skin grafts took and were not rejected. The next step was to determine what parts of the animal body participated in this learning process and if they could be stopped from "learning" so that the adult animal would not reject foreign grafts.

Many surgeons and medical scientists all over the world took up the work and it was found that the cells of the body responsible for producing immunity could be "knocked out" temporarily by massive irradiation and by certain anti-cancer drugs. The great test came just a year ago when surgeons in Boston irradiated a patient with diseased kidneys and transferred a healthy kidney from his brother (not a twin) to him. The graft took and, by means of repeated transfusions, the immunity-producing cells were nursed back to full activity. The diseased kidneys were then removed and three weeks ago, a year after the operation, the surgeons reported on its success.

In days to come, this first operation will be looked on as rather crude but it is a brilliant illustration of the practical application of the theoretical and experimental work of Burnet and Medawar. For blazing a trail whose end is not yet in sight, they have well deserved the greatest award that their peers can offer — the Nobel Prize.

## Etoina



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## THE BOY-FRIEND'S SHIRT

By Hadassah Gillon

EMBROIDERY was a good occupation for women in the old country," says a young Yemenite girl of my acquaintance, with a contemptuous although enchanting smile, "but now that we live in a modern state, who has time for it? We girls are too busy with night school and youth movements and jobs that pay very much better to waste days and nights sitting with needles like old women. It pays us better to earn money and buy clothes made by others."

These sentiments are not shared by some young Sabras born and bred in modern Israel. It has become the fashion for the teen-ager to present the boy-friend of her choice with a magnificent embroidered *shabbat* shirt — if she doesn't, she may lose him to a friend who does embroider! Made in Russian style, each shirt is white and has two elaborate longitudinal bands of embroidery down the front, completely original in design and executed with the most painstaking small stitches. When finished, the shirt is a masterpiece of originality: no two are alike.

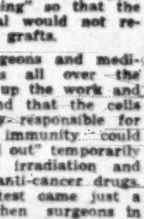
Recently the amount of work has doubled. Now it is becoming customary for the poor teen-ager to have to complete a shirt for herself to match his. In addition to all her lessons, she has scout meetings to attend, cinemas to visit... where can she find time for all that embroidery? Fond mothers are stepping in to help their daughters with their onerous task. Modern Ashkenasi homes resemble those of the Yemenites in the "old country:" the daughter is busy on her boy-friend's shirt in one room while her mother sits in another room with her eyes smarting over her daughter's.

But where is all this embroidery going to end apart from a rise in business for opticians? Men are fickle, and some Don Juans have accumulated as many as three shirts — each designed with painstaking love by succeeding girl friends. Cannot one demand of a boy of 17 that he remain faithful to his first shirt? Is not embroidery sufficient basis for marriage? On the other hand, immediately after the wedding she may lay down her needle — or her mother may do so. Some girls have fallen in love with the rhythm of embroidery and after having finished their two allotted shirts go on to provide younger members of the boy friend's family with presents of embroidery! A girl certainly deserves to catch her man in this mesh.

Who started this whole racket? What has happened to equality for women? Instead of poring like Rumpelstiltskin over their embroidery these poor girls should be receiving a rich assortment of fraternity pins and other presents from courting boy-friends.


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2X Adv.

# Breathing Life Into Bible

THE nightly reading of Bible verses has become part of our radio tradition. Various styles of reading have become accepted as standard. It is however refreshing for the whole question of public Bible readings to be aired as was done in Saturday's "Melaveh Malka."

In opening the programme Binyamin Zvieli enumerated some of the qualities demanded of the Bible reader—he must know the Bible, the Hebrew language, the traditional punctuation; he must have a sense of artistry, literary appreciation, a pleasant voice, clear diction and a radio personality (and all this at Kol Yisrael's rates of pay ! !).

Before the actual discussion two examples of English readings were given—Charles Laughton's lusty rendition of the story of David and Goliath and James Mason's artistic reading of Ecclesiastes. When the panel got down to the discussion Dr. Nehama Leibowitz commented: "Of course, we reject the Laughton approach" and the other two participants completely concurred. But why do we reject the Laughton method — apart from the fact that we have no reader of sufficient stature to implement it? It was a wonderful characterization which brought the story to complete life concluding with Goliath's sardonic laugh! It is true, as was pointed out, that different approaches must be adopted for different sections of the Bible — but why not tell a story as a story? Later in the programme, Dr. Leibowitz came round to this viewpoint despite herself. She very sensibly pointed out the value of the artistic approach for pedagogic purposes and stated that parts of the Bible can be read naturalistically. Laughton, she conceded, succeeded in conveying Goliath's brute strength.

It is true that the Hebrew of the Bible is less flexible to read than the English translation. But it is also true that the Bible has become fossilized in liturgical readings in both languages. Rabbi Casper advocated the liturgic approach, finding therein religious inspiration. But is there really inspiration in the approach adopted in synagogue or church? In the synagogue the Bible is read according to cantillation which may be important for the continuity of its tradition but is meaningless to the modern listener; while the Church readings (which have spilled over to the synagogue in many Western countries) are unctuous, colourless and artificial. In this respect, it must be said that the better Bible readings over the air (e.g. those by Amikam Gurevich) represent an improvement on the automatic reading which all too often concentrates on the sounds and lets the sense look after itself. As Dr. Leibowitz said, if we are interested in meaning, the reading should be naturalistic although, of course, not exaggerated.

## Radio Review

Rabbi Casper thought the faith of the reader was the central criterion; but most people reading the Bible here today are not reading it as a religious experience and their lasting interest in the Bible will depend on their striking a responsive chord — a slice of life rather than an object of archaeology.

• • •

LAST month's courageous programme on the Marriage Laws in the series "You and the Law" evoked howls of protest from religious circles. This unfortunately seems to have influenced those concerned: this week's sequel on the Divorce Laws was a pale shadow of the previous broadcast. Gone was the crusading tone; instead there was a bending-over backwards and a determination to be merely factual. The editor's zeal seems to have been blinkered — a person who put the case so eloquently against our pre-medieval marriage code must be equally outraged at legislation by which a man can divorce his wife but not vice versa (with all sorts of attendant inequalities) as well as the injustice of the aguna. The broadcast was a useful survey of the law of divorce and maintenance — but it was nevertheless an anticlimax.

There is a moral here. Radio is at its best when it is emotional — especially when it is angry. Murrow's greatness, for example, lies in his espousal of causes; it does not matter if you agree or disagree, as long as you are aroused. Our radio is too seldom emotional. It is factual or official and when it ventures into controversy the two sides are carefully balanced. The broadcast on the marriage laws was outstanding because it was unbalanced — because it was direct advocacy. The programmes of Peter Frye and Avshalom Katz have been outstanding because they have taken up causes and probed emotions — showing people excited and laughing and crying. Great radio is tied up with independence of spirit. If the religious elements found the programme on the marriage laws objectionable, then let them have a come-back with a programme in which the Orthodox approach is stated full-bloodedly. Broadcasting on controversial issues could be varied; on some subjects each side could be given the opportunity to prepare and present its own case instead of the present system of confronting the two sides in discussion, which is valid, lively and democratic but should not be the exclusive approach to controversial issues.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: U.N. Day concert (including Beethoven's 9th Symphony (tonight at 9); The Jewish mother (tomorrow at 7.35); "Wizard of Oz" (Series beginning Sun. at 5.15); Daily agricultural news (starting Sun. at 6); The National Library (Sun. at 7.45); Mozart concert played by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra (Sun. at 9.30); Discussion on U.S. elections (Mon. at 8.30); Absorption of immigrant intellectuals (Tues. at 7.50); Paderewski centenary (Weds. at 6.20); Verdi's "Don Carlos" (Weds. at 9.30); New entertainment feature (Weds. at 9.30; second wavelength); Jewish organizations in the World (Series beginning Thurs. at 5.05).

*AUDIO*

## The Middle East Scene

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of four Syrian Ministers, all Ba'thists.

The expulsion and total discredit of the Ba'th cleared the way for the emergence of Sarraj and his group as the only effective instrument of government among the Syrians themselves. Moreover, the old politicians of the Sha'b (People's) Party and the National Party seem to have lost all capacity to assert themselves, and the population as a whole appears to have fallen into a state of passive acceptance and silent expectation.

But if this is so, where then is the source of potential opposition to the regime? Observers on the spot who have tried to answer this question point to the educated and half-educated youth—schoolchildren, university students and young professionals. These feel that their ideals and expectations have not been quite realized by the union with Egypt. Their frustrations are many. In the words of a correspondent writing in the "Economist" recently: "Suitable jobs, especially for those educated abroad, are not to be found; the sexual and social mores of the country are cramping and repugnant to them; readers of the short stories and poems now being produced are few; the cultural milieu in which these young people aspire to live does not exist."

The wheel has come a full circle, in short, and yesterday's revolutionaries have become today's reactionaries. The situation looks exactly like the one in Baghdad just before the July revolution. But though the young educated Syrian feels that the present regime is not the goal for which his generation had been demonstrating in the streets for the past 10 years or so, he can hardly expect too much. The kind of outlet which his Baghdadi opposite number got from his army officers is denied him, while a long tradition of pan-Arab thinking prevent the Syrians from acting against a union which they have always considered as a first step towards the lofty goal of complete Arab unity.

## CHESS

Problem No. 1384
W.A. WHYATT, Australia
1st Prize e.a., B.C.P.S.
Ring Tourney, 1959



Kc8; Qb6; Re8, Rg7; Bd7, Bf8; Ktc5, Ktc7. (8)
Kf6; Qb2; Re6, Rd4; Ba6; Ktg1; Pb7, d3, d5, f3, h4, h6. (12)
White Mates in three (3x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1380 (Asplund): 1.Qb6!; 1.Qf1? K:d6! Problem No. 1381 (Seilberger): 1.Bd7! thr. 2.Bd5+ g:f (K:e5) 3.Q:f5 (Kt:f3)x; 1.—K any 2.Bb5+; 1.—Ktg any 2.Bc6+ — excellent key-move.

THE OLYMPICS

Drawing its match with Yugoslavia in the final round of the preliminaries, the Israel team managed to capture fifth place in its section, and consequently the right to play in the second final group (places 13-25) together with Norway, Finland, Poland, Austria, India, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Spain, Chile and Cuba. Out of the nine matches in the semi-finals, Israel won three (against France, Malta, Albania), lost four (to Indonesia, Finland, E. Germany, Bulgaria) and drew two (with Norway and Yugoslavia), scoring 19 points out of 36 possible. As for the individual results, Porath scored 3½ points out of 7(50%), Czerniak lost four games and drew two to score 1 out of 6 (17%), Aloni 4 out of 7 (57%), Persitz 3½ out of 6 (60%), Kreidman 2½ out of 5 (50%). Gutti won four games and drew one!

It is noteworthy that in the 30 games played by our veteran masters the team accumulated 8½ points, while our young players scored 10½ in just 16 games.

One of Gutti's impressive wins was in the Israel-Malta match:

Game No. 913
Viennese Opening
GUTTI — FAZECH
1.e4 e5 2.Ktc3 d6 3.Bc4 Ktf6 4.f4 Ktc6 5.Ktf3 Be7 6.d3 0-0 7.a3 Bd7 8.f5 a6 9.0-0 h5 10.Bb3 Kta5 11.Ba2 c5 12.h3 Kh8 13.g4 Ktg8 14.g5 f6 15.g6 h:g 16.Kth4 g5 17.Ktg6+ Kh7 18.B:g8+ K:g8 19.Ktd5 Kte6 20.Qh5. Black resigns.

PINK ELEPHANTS. The defeat of an ex-world champion at the hands of a little-known Asian player would seem to most people as improbable as a pink elephant. Nevertheless it happened in the very first round, the 25-year-old Madras champion Manuela Aaron outplaying Dr. M. Euwe in a fine attacking style:

Game No. 914
Queen's Indian Defence
M. AARON — M. EUWE
1.d4 Ktf6 2.Ktf3 b6 3.c4 Bb7 4.Ktc3 e6 5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 Be7 7.e3 d6 8.Bd3 g5 9.Bg3 g4 10.Ktd2 B:g2 11.Rg1 Bb7 12.e4 e5 13.d5 Ktbd7 14.f3! h5 15.Be2 g:f 16.B:f3 Ktf8 17.Qe2 Ktg6 18.0-0-0 Bc8 19.Ktf1 h4 20.Be1! Ktf4 21.Qe2 Bh3 22.Kte3 Qd7 23.Bf2 0-0-0 24.a4! Kb7 25.b4 c5 26.d:e+ Q:e6 27.Kted5 Kt4:d5 28.Kt:d5 Kt:d5 29.e:d Qc8 30.c5 Rcg8 31.c6+ Kc7 32.a5 b:a 33.Qa4! Kd8 34.Q:a5+ Qc7 35.Q:a7 Q:a7 36.B:a7 Bg5+ 37.Kb2 Ke7 38.b5 Ra8 39.R:g5 R:a7 40.b6 Ra4 41.b7 Rb8 42.Ra1 Rb4+ 43.Kc3 R4:b7 44.c:b R:b7 45.Rh5, and Black resigned on the 53rd move.

WORLD CHAMPION Mikhail Tal did himself proud in his first appearance at Leipzig (USSR-Philippines, round four):

Game No. 915
Caro-Kann Defence
M. TAL — F. COMPOMANES
1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Ktc3 Ktf6 4.e5 Ktfd7 5.e6 f:e 6.Bd3 Ktf6 7.Ktf3 g6 8.h4 c5 9.d:e Ktc6 10.Qe2 Bg7 11.Bd2 Qc7? (Tal considered this the decisive error. After 11....0-0 Black could successfully defend himself) 12.0-0-0 e5 13.Bg5 Be6 14.Kt:b5 Qb8 15.h5 g:h 16.Ktfd4! (to this move Najdorf commented: "Tal is a real world champion!") 16.—Bg4 17.f3 e4 18.f:e Kt:d4 19.Kt:d4 e:d 20.R:d? Kte4 21.Ktf5 Qe5 22.Kt:g7+ K:g7 23.R:d5 Kt:g5 24.Qb5+ Kf7 25.Rf1+ Kg6 26.Qd3+ Kh6 27.Rh1. Black resigns.

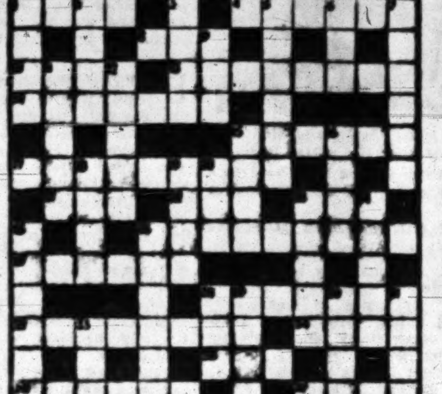
One of the finest games of the recent USSR team championship was played in the Moscow-Ukraine match.

GAME No. 916
Vasjukov — Zuharev
1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 Ktc6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 d6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 a6 8.0-0-0 h6 9.Bh4 Kt:e4 10.Qf4 Ktg5 11.Kt:c6 b:c 12.Qa4 Qb6 13.f4 Kth7 14.f5 Rb8 15.f:e B:e6 16.Bc4 Be7 17.B:e6 f:e 18.B:e7 K:e7 19.Qg6 Q:b2+ 20.Kd2 Ktg5 21.Bb1 Qa3 22.Rb4 Ktf7 23.Rhe1 e5 24.Rf1 Rhf8 25.R:b8 R:b8 26.Qf3. Black resigns.

ON THE "HOME FRONT" there was the unusual inter-prison tournament held at Tel Mond between teams from Ramle, Tel Mond, Damon and Ma'asiyahu. The winning Ramle team was presented with a cup by Commissioner A. Nir. In a simultaneous performance which followed, S. Smiltiner won 19, lost one and drew one.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

## POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Take off that hat. 4. Men with an endless story in the mind. 8. Smooth. 10. Demonstrate at the theatre? 13. Adamantly refusing to rest? 14. Tempestuous character. 15. Searches deeply. 17. Fruit you may be lucky to get? 21. The nursery's the place for it. 22. A coin from the sound of it. 23. Advice to pay extra? 26. Entertaining fellows, but they may be stern at heart. 27. Ornamental plant. 28. Such a friend wouldn't just let you bleed. 32. Shrub mostly found in the desert? 34. Steal from Kate? 35. Hurt with a pin? 36. Are a pleasure to sail in. 37. It covers the valley, we hear.

DOWN.— 1. One record that may easily be broken. 2. Hardy would be rash to follow him. 3. That's a laugh! 5. No saplings. 6. Is it enough to make a child groggy? 7. The French experiment is the most modern. 9. Sunshade! 11. Nothing new to wear? 12. Frightened by a gale? 15. A sign that there's more to come. 16. French cheese. 18. Leading Ibsen character. 19. It's a very large area of land. 20. Mr. Chaney. 23. Swimmer with a taste for flies. 24. It takes courage to pull a bird's feathers out. 25. It's irregular to settle the bill outside. 26. Seedy artist? 28. A bad act. 29. Turn it and run away. 30. We all have one, of course. 31. That contemptible American. 33. What he wears in wet weather?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.— 1. Lock. 4. Scouts. 8. Tin. 10. Alas. 13. Milliner. 14. Fan mail. 15. Salome. 17. Barrister. 21. Lot. 22. Toe(nail). 23. Spy(glass). 26. Damp squib. 27. Litter. 28. Ea-table. 32. Cold meat. 34. Tidy. 35. Row. 36. Sp-eed-y. 37. Glad.

DOWN.— 1. Loaf. 2. Clan. 3. M-imi. 5. Cellar. 6. Urn. 7. Sorrell. 9. Nil. 11. Laval. 12. Smart (trams). 15. Seep. 16. Ogpu. 18. Root. 19. Star. 20. Tom. 23. Squat. 24. Yield. 25. Blacks. 26. Dee-me-d. 28. Ear. 29. Atom. 30. Bill. 31. Eyed. 33. Lee.

BRIDGE

*By JERUSALEMITE*

## A LUCKY ESCAPE

North: S. 10 9 8 5 3; H. 6; D. 10 9 6 8 2; C. 7 4

West: S. —; H. K 8 7 2; D. Q J 4; C. A Q 10 6 5 3

East: S. Q 9 7 2; H. A Q J 10 9 5 4 3; D. —; C. 2

South: S. A K J 4; H. —; D. A K 8 7 5; C. K J 9 8

THE above freak cropped up recently in one of our local clubs. Both sides were vulnerable. East, dealer, pre-empted with four hearts, South doubled, West re-doubled, and North dutifully took this out into four spades. When the bidding came around to him West raised to five hearts; South doubled, and West committed the unpardonable sin of redoubling. Now South, of course, accepted the tip and saved into five spades; West passed meekly and East doubled with glee.

With all the cards stacked against him North could not help going down a couple of tricks. But he had all the laughers on his side — East had missed a spread for a grand slam at hearts without as much as a need to risk a finesse !

# ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
422, 296.4, 249 & 228 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.?? a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R.) 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Rossini-Respighi: "La Boutique Fantasque"; Glinka: Jota Aragonaise; Paganini: "La Campanella"; Suppe: "Boccaccio," Overture. 12.00 Chamber Music: Brahms: Piano Quintet in F-minor, opus 34 played by Glenn Gould, with the Montreal Quartet. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign Language Programme. 5.05 Classical Request Programme—Paganini: Violin Concerto No. 1 in D, opus 6 (Soloist: Ruggiero Ricci); Bizet: "L'Arlesienne," Suite. 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Bar. 7.30 Yossi Frost (Vocalist) with the "Noah's Ark" Orchestra. 7.40 Light Music. 8.00 "The Third Side to the Coin." 8.35 Violin Melodies. 9.15 Special Concert for U.N. Day, played in Geneva, Paris and New York on Oct. 24. 1) Geneva — Bach: Suite No. 3 in D Major; 2) Paris — Russel: Suite in F; 3) New York — Beethoven: Symphony No. 9, Op. 125. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.15 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert — Albinoni: Violin Concerto in D (Soloist: Felix Ayo); Bartok: Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta (Conductor: Ferenc Fricsay). 10.30 "Curtain Up." 11.30 Chansons by Clement Janequin, performed by "Pro Musica Antiqua", conducted by Safford Cape. 11.45 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra, Conductor: Yitzhak Graziani, Soloist: Carmela Bisman-Korn (Vocalist). 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 "Stage & Screen." 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Popular Concert — Moszkowsky: Five Spanish Dances; Bath: Cornish Rhapsody; Mendelssohn: Overture "Son and Stranger." 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Baton Up." 4.45 Story. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 New Records. 5.45 Talk by Dr. Shmuel Rolvant. 6.00 Opera: Cimarosa: "Il Maestro di Capella"; Gluck: "The Drunkard." 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 The Art of Drawing. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: Shmuel I, Chaps. 3 & 4. 9.15 Summer Concert, played by the Gadna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Shalom Ronley-Riklis; No'am Sheriff: Scherzo for Orchestra; Manuel de Falla: Suite from "El Amor Brujo"; Stravinsky: Little Suite No. 2. 10.00 Light Music by Australian Composers. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 422.5 & 292.7 M.

Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.00 Opening. 3.01 Melodies. 3.30 Famous Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records at Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Folklore of the Nations, Dances from Holland. 10.30 "Tempo" — A musical Magazine. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert": Benda: Concerto in G-minor, for Harpsichord and Strings; Vaughan-Williams: Pastorale Symphony. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30 11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.35 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 The Lighter Side. 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(216, 225 & 235 M.)

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.40 Legends. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-a-Vis." 7.30 The Week's Events. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Mozart, Vivaldi and Beethoven. 9.00 News. 9.15 Armoured Corps Troup. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (25.25, 19.60, 16.86 & 13.93 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News, News Comment. British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Comment. Review of the Weekly British Press. Israelis in Britain.

VOICE OF AMERICA – English Programme: Today: 3.00 & 4.00 a.m. News: U.N. in Action. That Days Proceedings of the U.N. 5.00 News: Press Opinion, U.S.A. Editorial Viewpoint from the U.S. Press. 7.00 & 8.00 News: Press Opinion, U.S.A. Editorial Viewpoint from the U.S. Press. 2.00 p.m. News: Critic's Choice. Photography in the Fine Arts. 3.00 News: Report to Middle East. 4.00 News: Critic's Choice. Photography in the Fine Arts. 5.00 News: Report to Middle East. 5.30 Issues in the News. William H. Stringer moderates as Washington newsmen discuss important issues. 9.30 Perspective: Aspects of American History. 7.00 News in Special English. Popular Music. Music, U.S.A. 8.00 News in Special English. Ahmad Jamal & Sidney Bechet. Music, U.S.A. 9.00 News: Commentators' Digest. The Editorial Opinion of U.S. Network News Analysts. 9.30 Perspective Aspects of American History. 10.00 News: Commentators' Digest. The Editorial Opinion of the U.S. Network News Analysts.

Tomorrow: 3.00 & 4.00 a.m. News:: U.N. Week. That Day's Proceedings of the U.N. 5.00 News: Commentators' Digest. The Editorial Opinion of U.S. Network News Analysts. 7.00 & 8.00 News: America this Week. Current Events of the Week. 2.00 p.m. News: Labour and Economics. Joseph Slevin and John Herling: Comment on New Developments. 3.00 News: Report to Middle East. Bancroft Commentary. 4.00 News: Labour and Economics. Joseph Slevin & John Herling Comment on New Developments. 5.00 News: Report to Middle East. Bancroft Commentary. 5.30 Listeners' Log. Reader's Almanac (discussion of current books). 6.30 Perspective: Aspects of American History. 7.00 News: Music, U.S.A. Popular Music. 8.00 News: Music, U.S.A. Miles Davis and Cannonball Adderly. 9.00 News: World Press Roundup. News Excerpts from Around the World. 9.30 Perspective. Aspects of American History. 10.00 News: World Press Roundup. News Excerpts from Around the World.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION – English Programme: (434 & 495 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.



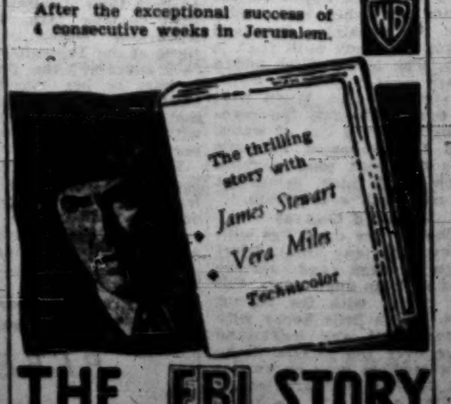


Bing Listal


From Saturday, November 11 at
ARMON DAVID CINEMA, TEL AVIV

After the exceptional success of 4 consecutive weeks in Jerusalem.

WB





THE FBI STORY

Polled Adv.



# Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Nov. 5, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Today at 2.15
First prize winner at comedy festival
MICKEY ROONEY, TOM EWELL
A Nice Little Bank that Should be Robbed
Sat. night. 7.15, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 only.

ALLENBY Tel. 63820
Not since "The Man with the Golden Arm" has the screen told so daring a story
Monkey on My Back!
Cameron Mitchell
Dianne Foster.
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID
THE F.B.I. STORY
Technicolor
starring
James Stewart, Vera Miles
Hebrew & French subtitles
no complimentary tickets

BEN-YEHUDA
7th Week
Sarita Montiel
("La Violetera")
Maurice Ronet
in their latest romance
MI ULTIMO TANGO
12 new hit songs
in Eastman Color
Perfs.: 4, 7.15, 9.30

CHEN Tel. 26957
THEY WERE TEN
A Picture of Great Beauty
Drama and Suspense
English Subtitles
3 Perf.: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

EDEN
The Persian drama
WITHOUT SHELTER
music • songs • dances

"ESTHER" Cinema
2nd Week
ROBERT MITCHUM — ELEANOR PARKER
in one of the greatest
HOME FROM THE HILL
M.G.M. in colour
Adults only

GAT Tel. 27888
Israel Premiere
The American which even Americans cannot recognize
L'Amerique Insolite
3.30, 7.15, 9.30
transport available to all parts of the town after the perfs.
Air conditioning

HOD
FIRST LOVE
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

MAXIM
Israel Premiere
Ludwig Zatz, Lucy Lewin
in the best Yiddish-speaking picture
MY WIFE'S LOVER
(Zein Weib's Liebovnik)
a musical comedy to measure
perfs. 4, 7.30, 9.30.

MIGDALOR
2nd Week
SCAMPOLO
with
ROMY SCHNEIDER
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

MOGRABI
Six words that sound a fateful warning !
Never Take Candy From a Stranger
Presented as a special service to parents.
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

OPHIR
Pascale Petit, Michel Auclair
Micheline Presle
in
Une Fille pour Lete
Adults only

ORION 5th Week
Warner Bros.
Proudly Presents
"A SUMMER PLACE"
with
SANDRA DEE
RICHARD EGAN
DOROTHY McGUIRE
ARTHUR KENNEDY
and the star of tomorrow
TROY DONAHUE
ADULTS ONLY

PARIS
Vittorio de Sica
in the great Italian picture produced by
Roberto Rossilini
LA GENERALE DELLA ROVERE
Sat. 3 perfs.: 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

PEER
4th Week
Ashes and Diamonds
Prize Winner
at the International Film Festival in Riviera, 1959
Produced by A. Vajda

RAMAT GAN Cinema
Evening perfs.: 7.30, 9.30
The true story of the highest paid spy
Danielle Darrieux,
James Mason
Operation Cicero
Five Fingers
Mats.: Sun.-Tues., Thurs. at 4
Jerry Lewis
AT WAR WITH THE ARMY

SHDEROTH
Rock Hudson, Jean Simmons
in a story of love and loneliness
This Earth is Mine
Cinemascope — color

TAMAR 3rd Week
presents beautiful, exciting
SARITA MONTIEL in
REVOLT in the WOMEN'S PRISON
Sarita reaches the peak of her dramatic art.
For adults over 16 only.
6 shows daily at
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15

TCHELET Tel. 43990
The big Russian Carnival of music, dances, and humour
Five Minutes to Midnight
Hebrew-English subtitles

YARON 4th Week
One of the greatest films of the year!
SHIRLEY MACLAINE,
Venice award winner for this film
JACK LEMON,
in Billy Wilders' best comedy ever seen!
THE APARTMENT
No complimentary tickets

ZAMIR 6th Week
LESLIE HOWARD
in his unforgettable picture
Pimpernel Smith
4, 7.30, 9.30.

"Don Quixote"
Israel Premiere
Based on the immortal book by
MIGUEL CERVANTES
Man's eternal fight against the vicissitudes of life, brilliantly portrayed in a wide screen film in colour.
Tel. 43985



CLASSICAL GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
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For a short time only !



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HAIFA Rehov Safad Tel 6348



# Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, Nov. 5, 1960
Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45, 8.45.

Chen
Jerusalem Premiere
after a great success in Israel and abroad
BLAZING SANDS
With the Israel star
DALIA LAVIE
No complimentary tickets
CINEMA-JERUSALEM
72 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 22955

ORNA Tel. 24733
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Curt Jurgens
Victoria Shaw
Gia Scala
In the most incredible story of the space age!
I Aim at The Stars

OR GIL Tel. 26486
2nd Week
3.30, 6.45, 9 p.m.
Stanley Kramer presents
ON THE BEACH
from the novel by Nevil Shute
Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner
Fred Astaire
Anthony Perkins
Mat. 3 p.m.
RUN SILENT, RUN DEEP

EDEN Tel. 23829
What happens when youthful rebels go bad?
Mamie van Doren,
Mel Torme
Paul Anka
GIRLS TOWN
Sunday morning 10.30

RON Tel. 23104
2nd Week
David Selznick presents
Alfred Hitchcock's greatest:
THE PARADINE CASE
Gregory Peck
Charles Laughton, Ann Todd
Louis Jourdan, Alida Valli
Today, Fri., at 3 p.m.:
HERCULES UNCHAINED
also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.

HABIRAH Tel. 26399
2nd Week
No Compl. Tickets
World Premiere
THEY WERE TEN
An Outstanding Israel film, charged with drama and suspense
Fri. Mat., 3 p.m.:

SEMADAR Tel. 33742
Jean Gabin—Brigitte Bardot
EN CAS DE MALHEUR
un film de Claude Autant Lara

JERUSALEM Tel. 28067
Nov. 5-7
LES GIRLS
with Gene Kelly,
Kay Kendall, Mitzi Gaynor
Today: THEODORA
Nov. 8-10
TRIAL
a suspense film with Glenn Ford

TEL OR Tel. 23570
POLIKUSHKA
The wonderful portrayal of L. TOLSTOI
with Folco Lulli
Forum Film

ORION Tel. 22914
STANLEY BAKER
in one of the most breathtaking films
HELL IS A CITY
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ZION Tel. 23286
2nd Week
Danny Kaye
Barbara Bel Geddes
Louis Armstrong
In a wonderful heart-warming picture, packed with laughter, love and exciting songs and music
The Five Pennies

Commencing Saturday, Nov. 5

EDISON Tel. 24056
The Greatest Arabic Picture
"LE ROMAN DE MON AMOUR"
(KISET HUBI)
Starring
Farrid el Atrash — the greatest singer and Imman
Friday: 2.30
THE STORY OF G.I. JOE

STUDIO Tel. 24055
2nd Week
A savage portrayal of lust and ambition
Room at the Top
Laurence Harvey
Simone Signoret
Also Friday 2.30.



# Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, Nov. 5, 1960

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
The epic of love, faith and devotion
The Story of Ruth
with ELANA EDEN
No complimentary tickets
Owing to its length the main feature starts at 4, 6.45, 9.10 p.m. sharp.

ARMON Tel. 4848
Powerful, exciting drama!
LONELY HEARTS
Montgomery Clift,
Robert Ryan,
Myrna Loy,
Dolores Hart

ATZMON Tel. 3003
2nd Week
Warner Bros. present
A SUMMER PLACE
Technicolor
Dorothy McGuire
Richard Egan — Sandra Dee
For adults only.
No complimentary tickets.
Owing to length of film, evening performances start at 6.45 and 9.15 sharp.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
A Man Is Ten Feet Tall
John Cassavetes,
Sidney Poitier
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
Passeport pour la honte
Eddie Constantine,
Diana Dors
2 perfs. nightly: 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Wally Campo
Maggy Laurence in
Tank Commandos
Mats.:
The Barbarian and the Geisha
Casino de Paris
Underwater warrior

MIRON Tel. 3003
5h Week
The first great Israel film in Technicolor
BLAZING SANDS
Daliah Lavi — Uri Zohar
Gila Almagor

MAY Tel. 2856
Jerry Lewis
in the Paramount Picture
Visit to a Small Planet
with Joan Blackman,
Earl Holliman

MORIAH Tel. 81477
2nd Week
Peter Sellers — Jean Seberg
in the world famous comedy
THE MOUSE THAT ROARED
by Leonard Wibberley
Eastmancolor

ORAH Tel. 4017
The story of Franz Liszt
SONG WITHOUT END
starring
Dirk Bogarde, Capucine
Columbia Film
in Cinemascope & Colour

ORION Tel. 4020
(Hall ventilated)
2nd Week
Steve Reeves in
GOLIATH AND THE BARBARIANS
Cinemascope & Technicolor

ORLY Tel. 81868
One minute — Carmelit Terminus
Awarded first prize at Berlin Film Festival!
LES COUSINS
Gerard Blain, Juliette Mayniel
For adults only
2 perfs. nightly: 6.45 & 9.

PEER Tel. 2232
2nd Week
Van Johnson — Vera Miles
in an exciting and suspenseful drama based on A.J. Cronin's best-selling novel
Beyond This Place

TAMAR Tel. 6582
DIE RATTEN
with Maria Schell, Curd Jurgens
Outstanding acting.
Tremendous success in Tel Aviv.
Released by Censorship in German version.
For adults only.